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From the Baltimore Patriot.

MORE EXTRAVAGANCE.

A day or two ago we gave some interesting extracts from the Annual Report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on contingent expenses. We continue these disclosures from another department—the statement of the Third Auditor of the Treasury addressed to the House in answer to a resolution of that body asking for information on the claims for Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington Territories. We cannot always judge correctly in matters where all the surroundings are not known, but, generally, we are in possession of enough to enable us to approximate very nearly to what is right and just. The facilities of travel and the telegraph wires bring into such close proximity, all sections of our vast country that we are not much at a loss to arrive at proper conclusions on any subject—especially as to relative prices. The information before us is really startling, for we do not deem it unjust to compare the prices of horses, mules and provender in a country where there are plenty of all of them, with other locations where they are no more abundant—especially when money is much higher in Oregon and Washington Territories than in Kentucky and Ohio—where horses and mules range very high and money is cheaper.

It appears that a commission, organized at Portland, Oregon, in October, 1856, has submitted a report to the Secretary of War in which claims for the snug little sum of $4,449,949.33 were presented for payment from the National Treasury. This is for Oregon only. The Washington claim is more modest, but touches the handsome figure of $1,481,475.45—making for both these young Territories a sum reaching nearly six million dollars. The items in the account are rich. The price of labor is fabulous—the ordinary laborer four dollars per day, while clerks are awarded ten dollars per day invariably. Horses, by quantities, are purchased for three and four hundred dollars apeice—hired at four dollars per day; shanties for officers and men are rented at from one to two hundred dollars per month, and one little item of 'expressing a message from Deer Creek to Port Orford' is set down at the cool price of $800—a handsome sum for an ordinary horseback ride.

The miscellaneous articles, with their prices, are astounding. As for example—harness $100, riding saddles $50 to $60, lumber $30 to $100 per thousand, and this, too, in a timber country, nails from 15 to 50 cents per pound, tobacco 75 cents to 1,50 per pound, axes $3 to $6, axe handles $1 to $1,50 each, hand saws $8, &c., &c. The price charged for forage is on the same princely scale. Oats from $5 to $7 per bushel, corn $4 per bushel, hay $160 to $200 per ton. Blacksmiths or farriers must have made a harvest out of the war, for the invariable price for shoeing animals is $3 per shoe, or $12 for a single horse or mule. The difference between purchase and sale illustrates so clearly the whole swindle upon the Government that we cannot refrain from giving one full quotation:

Mr. Peters purchased 317 mules and 19 horses, at an average of about $250 each. He hired, in addition, 448 horses and mules in the aggregate 28,078 days, at $4 per day—$112,312; and teams to the amount of $21,900. The rates of hire of teams were $4 per day for the horses and mules, $2 per day each for oxen, and $4 for wagons.

"The hire of packers, teamsters, &c., is $4 to $10 per day—having been reduced by commission from $6 to $12. The persons from whom these animals were hired were nearly all in service as teamsters and packers, at from $4 to $8 per day.

"The purchases of forage are: 157,504 pounds oats, charged $5 to $7 per bushel, allowed $3.60; 3,214 pounds corn, charged $4 per bushel, allowed $3.50; 61,709 pounds barly, charged $9 to $12 per bushel, allowed $3.50; 441,807 pounds wheat, charged $4 per bushel, allowed $3.50; 393,735 pounds wheat, crushed, charged $7 per bushel, allowed $4.50; 432,569 pounds hay charged $160 to $200 per ton, allowed $120; 11,400 pounds straw, charged $20 per ton, allowed $20.

"Mr. Peters sold at auction, at Jacksonville, August 7th, 1856, 26 horses $8,891, being a little less than $73 each; 200 mules for $18,076, being at an average of $90 each. This included 127 aparagoes or packsaddles, costing about $15 each. 7 wagons were sold for $62, an average of $51.70 each; 898 bushels wheat sold for $580.25, 261 bushels sold at 71 cents—$185.31; 637 bushels sold at 62 cents, $394.94; 50 riding saddles sold for $303.50, the rates being from 33 cents to $39 each; iron, 8¼ cents; nails, 16 cents; caps, 25 cts; hats, 50 cents; 129 pairs boots; $1.55 per pair; and 29 pairs at $2.50 per pair. There were no remarks made as to the condition of the property sold. Of 150 sheets drawing paper, for which $450 were paid, 75 sheets were used; the remaining 75 sheets sold for $11.25."

High prices for Negroes.—On Monday last a lot of slaves were sold at this place, belonging to the estate of Andrew Gordon, deceased, at an average of over $1000 each. The lot comprised men, women and children, varying from four to forty-five or fifty years. Men—field hands—brought from $1500 to $1700, and women from $1300 to 1500. Sold on 12 months credit with interest from date.

Mr. John P. Brown also sold 20 negroes at private sale, for $17,900—one fourth cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest from date. These negroes were sold in families, ranging from one to forty-five years of age, and averaged nearly $900 apiece.

One man, we learn, a blacksmith, belonging to another gentleman, was sold for $2100.

Hayneville Watchman, 11th inst.

The Cuba Bill.—There is no chance for this bill; a great many of the Democrats are opposed to it, and the Republicans fear it is a move to provide the supplies for the next campaign, which view of the subject Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, yesterday, with the language of a stump orator, elaborated into a speech.

Wash. Cor. Chas. Cour.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

The Standard of yesterday closes its report of the proceedings of the Legislature. We give some items of interest.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Speaker announced a communication addressed to him by C. F. Fisher, Esq.

Mr. Turner objected to its reception as after the regular hour for receiving such communications.

The Speaker said it was excluded under the rule, and did not entertain, therefore, a motion to print.

At night, Mr. Ashe brought up the matter by a resolution to print. Motions, counter-motions, objections, speeches, &c., followed at great length. We can neither copy nor condense, as the speeches are reported on one side only. Finally the Speaker ruled it in order to read. Whereupon, "to save time," Mr. Ashe asked to withdraw the paper. Messrs. Turner, Miller and Leach objected.

The Clerk commenced reading, but was interrupted (at a point charging Mr. Worth with inability to appreciate Mr. Fisher's courtesy) by Mr. Leach, who denounced the letter as an insult to the Senate. "A scene" followed, Mr. Turner and Mr. Leach the actors, according to the report. Mr. Ashe, very much excited, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms take Mr. T. into custody. Mr. Turner defied any of them to touch him, and called on the Doorkeeper to take Ashe out by the coat-tail. Motions &c. succeeded. Finally, Mr. Ashe was allowed to withdraw the paper.

Mr. Worth rose to a question of personal privilege. Mr. Houston objected.

We shall get Mr. Fisher's letter after a while we suppose.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

A resolution was offered for a joint commission to examine into the condition and management of the Atlantic road, and to report to the next General Assembly.

Mr. Worth moved to add "and North Carolina road."

Messrs. Turner and Lane, Gorrell and Leach supported the resolution and amendment.

Mr. Ashe was opposed to the principle involved in these peculiar investigations.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bledsoe then moved to strike out "the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons" and insert "the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements," as the appointing power.

Mr. Gorrell and Mr. Turner opposed it. That would be appointing a commisson by themselves to examine into their own management. What became of the amendment is not stated, but the resolution as amended passed second reading and is never again mentioned.

Western Extension.—The bill to amend its charter was rejected, 24 to 8.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The amendment to the charter of the bank of Cape Fear, limiting the issues to $5 and upwards, was concurred in.

Bank of North Carolina—[*Ransom—Moore's.*]—The Bill passed as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Basnight, Battle, Blesdoe, Boyd, Davis, Dillard, Douthitt, Edney, Flanner, Gorrell, Gilmore, Guyther, Houston, Lane, Leach, Martin, McDonald, Mills, Person, Ramsay, Steele, Straughn, Taylor, Thomas, Walkup, Ward, Williams and Worth—28.

Nays—Messrs. Ashe, Brown, Cowper, Cuningham, Dobson, Humphrey, McDowell, McKoy, Miller, Pitchford, Pool, Speight and Turner—13.

"Fayetteville & Warsaw Railroad."—We suppose this is the act put down in the captions as the Fayetteville Branch of the W. & W. Railroad.

The bill was put on its 3d reading.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out the 14th section, authorizing the W. & W. Co. to subscribe for $50,000 of stock.

Mr. Ashe opposed the motion: its adoption would cause the bill to be lost at that late hour.

Mr. McKoy said the bill gave the Wilmington and Weldon Company no power they did not possess under their own charter. He appealed to the Senate on behalf of Sampson, who had hardly ever asked for anything and had never received anything. The Wilmington and Weldon Company could take out the proposed amount of stock by work from their shops, hauling materials, &c.

The section was stricken out, and the bill as amended passed its third reading.

Adjournment.—At 6 o'clock on Thursday the Senate met again. The usual votes of thanks were unanimously given to the Speaker, Clerks, &c. The Speaker acknowledged the compliment, and shortly after 7 o'clock the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, a resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring it "the duty of the State of North Carolina, to erect a *suitable monument* in the town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, to *perpetuate* the *memory* of the *authors* and *signers* of the *original declaration* of *independence* made at said town May 20th, 1775.

[The Commons seem to have been content with *declaring* what is the duty of the State. They do not seem to have thought it worth while to perform it or to assist others to do it for them.]

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER SCHEMES.

When the bill from the Senate was read, Messrs. Morehead, Bridgers, Moore of Chatham, Outlaw, Ransom and Kerr spoke for it, as the best thing that could be devised to save the State from loss.

Mr. Moore of Martin was in favor of it, because he thought it would pay eventually.

Mr. Benbury was opposed to it, and was in favor of letting the work go.

Mr. Norwood thought it was throwing away money, and opening the way for large expenditures. The bill passed as heretofore stated.

A bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State to Jan'y 1 1863 was rejected, 63 to 20.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Ransom explained that the object of the bill was to endorse the bonds of the company to the amount of $200,000 to meet the endorsed bonds falling due.

Mr. Morehead opposed the bill. The company was twenty years in existence, paying 7 per cent., and yet they now come forward to ask a second endorsement on their bonds.

Mr. Morehead moved to indefinitely postpone. Adopted—yeas 47, nays 34.

The Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal shared the same fate, 49 to 37.

SPEAKER SETTLE—ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke moved that D. D. Ferebee, member from Camden, should take the chair; which being complied with,

Mr. Caldwell of Burke moved the thanks of this House be given to Thos. Settle, Speaker, for his able and impartial conduct while presiding officer.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford cordially seconded the motion. He came there prejudiced against Mr. Settle, but all had been removed, and he felt it his duty to declare that there could not be a more impartial, just, and honorable man.

Mr. Outlaw was not in the habit of paying empty compliments to any man. He had served in that House for a number of years, and he could say no officer could discharge his duties with more judgment and impartiality. He felt it due to the Speaker of the House to say he joined in the motion with great pleasure.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Speaker having resumed the Chair, returned thanks in a very graceful and appropriate style. He said the hour had arrived when they must close their labors. It was customary to say a few words. He had not language to express his feelings. He thanked both sides of the House for the co-operation with him in supporting the dignity of the Assembly, which proved they were all animated with a common patriotism. He congratulated them on the peace and harmony which marked their deliberations. He bade them farewell, heartily wishing each on his return would meet with the congratulations of their constituents. He then announced the House adjourned "without day."

Loud applause greeted him as he closed his address.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

☞ **See Fourth Page.**

MR. WORTH'S REPORT.—Before making the proposed extracts from the Report of Senator Worth, Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the North Carolina Railroad, it is proper briefly to state the facts which led to the investigation, and the incidents which attended and followed the presentation of the Report in the Senate.

It is well known that imputations of mismanagement have been current for a long time past, against this and other works in which the State has made investments. Among other things it has been asserted that the "Company's Shops" cost an extravagant sum, reports ranging from half a million to a million of dollars; that many thousands of cords of wood had been unnecessarily bought, and lay rotting along the line of the road; that John C. McRae & Co., contractors on the road, had been paid $82,000 more than they were entitled to; that the road was not paying the expenses of running it, but was getting deeper and deeper in debt every day, &c., &c. Most of the stories implicated the former President of the Road, Gov. Morehead, who does not appear ever to have troubled himself to set public opinion right till after this Committee was appointed, when he made that scathing speech in reply to Messrs. Bridgers, Dortch, &c., when he not only vindicated himself, but "carried the war into Africa."

The democratic Legislature appointed separate committees on each work. None of them appear to have made more than a superficial examination, except that of which Mr. Worth was a member, and which selected him as its chairman, though composed of three Democrats and two Whigs. Those who know Mr. Worth know how faithfully he is in the habit of discharging all his duties, public and private, and how indefatigable and persevering he is in the search after truth. They are not surprised to hear, that when the Legislature entrusted him with a duty, he devoted his time, day and night, to its performance.

Well, while the committee was thus arduously engaged in the examination, Mr. Fisher, on his own responsibility, prepared and published a long letter to the Legislature, (the substance of which we have heretofore given.) The propriety of this publication has been questioned; it is alleged to have been an attempt to forestall public opinion; and undoubtedly it had that effect to some extent, though it would appear to have been commenced before the committee was appointed, and to have been rendered necessary by the many reports in circulation as to the condition of the work. Let that pass, however. So far as it showed that the road is clearing a handsome sum annually, and is now in a condition to pay dividends, and that the stock, far from being worthless, is really valuable, we do not regret its publication. It is enough to say, that the most material facts stated by Mr. Fisher are not controverted by the Committee's Report; but then none of the mismanagement shown by the Committee's Report is even alluded to by Mr. Fisher. He made a very gratifying showing by avoiding all the matters in which there has been mismanagement; and the Committee has done its duty by exposing all such, as far as Mr. Fisher would allow them access to the books.

Before Mr. Worth was ready to present his Report, the democratic majority in the Legislature appear to have discovered that it was likely to prove a damaging Report to the President and the State Directors. They instantly changed their tactics. Instead of Gov. Morehead who was to be hunted down by the investigation it turned out that the evidence exonerated him and implicated men of their own political party. This was a contingency not provided for; but the party is fruitful in expedients, and no sooner was the report presented than Democratic Senators battled furiously against its being printed until they could get up a minority Report to append to it. Four members—two Whigs and two Democrats—signed the Report. One Democrat (Mr. Green of Franklin) did not sign it, and from him the party finally obtained a minority Report, just 30 lines in length, which conclusively shows that he knew very little on the subject, and that little not at all in conflict with the Report; that he despaired of wading through "the many large folios and files of papers truly formidable," and therefore because he supposed he could not do all, he would do nothing. He says in his minority Report, that "any Report this Committee might make under such circumstances would be greatly wanting in thoroughness, completeness, and impartiality;" and yet, when questioned in the House by Mr. Ferebee, Mr. Green admitted that there were no false statements in Mr. Worth's Report, that every question brought before the committee was fully and fairly investigated, and that it was at his own suggestion that the investigation as to wood contracts was made—[he evidently supposing that it would implicate Gov. Morehead, the late Whig President, and not Mr. Fisher, the present Democratic President.]

On the motion of a Democratic Senator, Mr. Worth's Report was not read in the Senate. But Democratic Senators insisted, though not successfully we believe, upon granting to Mr. Fisher the unheard-of request to be permitted to read it in advance of its printing, that he might prepare a reply to it. When he did present his reply, its reading was commenced, but had not proceeded far before a scene of violence and confusion, unparalleled in our Assembly, occurred. We have seen but a partial account of this scene, perhaps not enough upon which to base a sound opinion. But it appears to us to have grown out of the obstacles interposed to the printing and reading of Mr. Worth's report. We do not approve of Legislative rows, but shall not be surprised to learn that the violence of members of the opposition was palliated if not justified by the treatment they had previously received.

Having thus as briefly as possible detailed the surrounding facts, we turn to Mr. Worth's Report.

Soon after the committee was appointed, Gov. Bragg laid before it a letter from Mr. Fisher, dated Dec. 8, in which he stated his intention to present a detailed Report of the affairs of the Company, as soon as it could be prepared. Hearing nothing further from him, the chairman was directed to apply to him by letter, which he did on the 18th Dec., requesting him, with the Secretary and Treasurer, to appear before the committee on the 4th Jan'y, with all the Company's books, bonds, papers, &c. The chairman added, that he was aware that the charter gave the State no right to investigate the company's affairs, and supposed the President would desire to consult his Board on the subject.

On the 22d Dec. Mr. Fisher replied, that "it will afford me the greatest satisfaction to observe your wishes as to the material for conducting your inquiry, and to give you every possible aid in the same." He said he considered it "by no means necessary to consult the Board," for "although the charter does not authorise such an investigation in terms, yet, as a State work, this right must belong to the sovereign power, and most clearly may be and ought to be exercised at its pleasure." He adds, that the Board had informally expressed a desire "to have the inquiry most thorough, full and satisfactory." And further, that his proposed report had been delayed by his own necessary absence, but "he had not supposed it would be of value to the committee, except perhaps as a statement for inquiry and reference."

At the time appointed, the President, Sec'y and Treasurer attended, with the books and papers. The President pleaded the necessity for his presence along the line of the road at the beginning of the year, and left the same day, promising to return whenever notified. He did not afterwards appear before the committee, and finally, on the 3d of February, refused to obey the written summons of the committee, stating to Dr. Mills, one of the committee, who went to inform him that the committee waited for him, that "he refused any further investigation on the subject."

The Secretary and Treasurer remained four days, answering questions, when they got leave of absence for two days, at the end of which the Treasurer returned, but the book-keeper remained away a week longer, having carried off without leave certain books containing matters which the committee were investigating. After waiting a week the committee on the 15th Jan'y addressed a note to Mr. Fisher, informing him that their duties were arrested by the absence of the book-keeper and the books, and requiring their presence forthwith; also that of the person having charge of the shop books; and his own personal presence on the 19th.

On the 16th, Mr. Fisher endeavored through the book-keeper, to get the journal of the directors, to be sent to Salisbury. Mr. Worth "declined to send it."

On the 17th and 18th the book-keeper and master machinist attended, and answered such questions as were put to them.

The first subject investigated was the settlement with John C. McRae & Co., who were contractors for the whole work, iron, &c., on 58 miles of the road, from Goldsboro' to 6 miles west of Raleigh; for which they were to receive $628,952. They were to complete the work by Jan'y 1st 1854, "the time being considered of the essence of the agreement." The contract was a very particular and minute one, every thing being subject to the approval and inspection of the chief engineer, or some one to be designated by him. On the 19th Dec. 1854, nearly 12 months after the work was stipulated to be finished, at a meeting of the Board, eleven members being present, (all except Mr. Dick,) it was, on motion,

"Ordered, that the settlement of the contract with John C. McRae & Co., be referred to R. M. Saunders, N. G. Rand, W. T. Dortch, and Charles F. Fisher, with full power to settle and adjust the same." (Messrs. Rand, Dortch and Fisher State Directors.)

"At the request of John C. McRae & Co. the board agree to finish the remainder of the first division, for which said McRae & Co. are to account on the settlement above, according to the estimate of the engineer."

At the same time the board order the sum of $4,000, to be paid to said McRae & Co., as soon as the treasury would admit, "in advance of the final settlement."

The Report then goes on to show that the Board repeatedly extended the time within which John C. McRae & Co's contract was to be finished; that it authorised the company to endorse the bonds of John C. McRae & Co. for the purchase of the iron; that it took out of the Engineer's hands the power to approve or disapprove of the manner in which McRae & Co's work was done; that much of the work was badly done, and "the track generally badly laid," according to the Engineer's certificate; that ten of their culverts had to be reconstructed at the company's expense; that one of these was so defectively built that it fell in, destroying two lives and doing much damage to the engine and cars; that this R. M. Saunders Committee settled with McRae & Co. without ever consulting the Chief Engineer or his Assistant as to whether the work was well done or not; that the chief Engineer says he disapproved of much of the work; that the contract required 20 per cent. of McRae & Co's pay to be reserved till their contract was finished, but the directors resolved to reserve only 10 per cent., and then made them "advances" of $4,000, $10,000, and $8,000; that the chief engineer finally had to employ hands to complete the contract; that by the settlement of the R. M. Saunders committee with McRae & Co., not only was the defective work paid for, but McRae & Co. "were allowed, *over and besides what they would have been entitled to receive, if they had completed their work according to contract*, as follows:

Half the amount expended by the Company for work done below Stallings',	$3,276 61
Item as to excess of iron,	1,353 50
Item as to turnout at Raleigh,	1,835 95
	$6,466 06
And the said committee further remitted to the said McRae & Co. interest on stock to be refunded,	177 00
Total amount of extra allowance,	$6,643 06

"When it is considered (says the report,) that great indulgence had uniformly been extended to these contractors from the beginning, by a reduction of the 20 per cent. to have been retained as a security for the performance of their contract, to 10 per cent.; by the endorsement of the Rail Road Company to enable them to buy iron; by repeated extensions of time to complete their contract; by large payments in advance of estimates; when it is seen that the engineer, who, by the terms of the contract, was to have been the judge of the sufficiency of the work, and who was alone competent to discharge this duty with discretion, disapproved this work, and that his disapproval was known to the Directors: when, under these circumstances, the Directors appoint four of their body a committee with powers to approve, and receive, and order payment for the work:—when it is seen that this settling committee actually allow these contractors $6643 06 more than they would have been entitled to receive, if they had executed their contract faithfully: when it is considered that this work proved to be defective as the Engineer had said it was, whereby the Company had soon afterwards to re-construct a considerable portion of it, and whereby much damage was done and two lives lost; when it is considered that these contractors could cast in a meeting of stockholders 885 votes; and that no other contractor on the Road had his contract received and paid for until it received the approval of the Engineer, your committee conceive that the facts are furnished from which you can draw the proper conclusion."

We have given as much space as we can spare to-day to Mr. Worth's Report. We will recur to it again in our next—merely adding here that the amount improperly paid to McRae & Co. has been stated as high as $82,000, and that Mr. Dortch is reported to have been the mover of the committee which took the settlement of that account out of the hands of the President and Engineer.

A COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit $10 note on the Bank of Cape Fear, received by a merchant of this town last week, has been handed to us for notice. It is on the Fayetteville Branch, No. 837, letter A. The whole note is pale and imperfect as compared with a genuine one of that description of plate, which has **X** above and **10** below in vignettes on the left end of the plate, and **10** above and **X** below on the right end, and two female figures in the centre. All the issues of $10 notes from the Fayetteville Branch, from this plate, are dated 7 Dec. 1853, or 9 Aug. 1855. This counterfeit is dated Nov. 4th 1855. The vignettes, shading, lettering, &c. of the genuine note are a deep black, making the note very prominent, whereas in the counterfeit they are very pale and imperfect. The paper is inferior and yellow.

We understand that this is the only counterfeit of this plate which has been seen at the Bank here.

SALES OF BANK STOCK.—Mr. John H. Cook, Auctioneer, sold on Tuesday for cash:

20 Shares Bank of Fayetteville, at	$62.50
21 " " " Clarendon, at	56.50

Par value of each $50.

MARRIED,

In Henderson Co., Tenn., on Tuesday evening, 25th ult., by Rev. John Parker, ELIJAH D. WATSON, of Clarksburg, Tenn., to Miss SALLIE M. WHITE, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

In Clinton, on Thursday, 17th inst., by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. GABRIEL HOLMES, of Brunswick, to Miss CARRIE, daughter of Richard C. Holmes, Esq., of Sampson.

On the 11th of January, by Jas. A. Warwick, Mr. HOWELL H. COBB to Miss SUSAN D. HARRISON, all of Sampson county.

DIED,

In Moore co., Feb'y 1, NANCY GILLIS, aged 76 years, 1 month and five days. She was a member of the Methodist Church.—COM.

At French's Creek, New Hanover County, N. C., on the 4th inst., ROBERT MASON, son of E. A. and Caroline Brower, aged 3 years, 3 months and 23 days. Also, on 15th inst., HANNAH JANE, daughter of the above, aged nearly three months.

"Lay it down gently with its mother Earth,
Plant flowers around it and smile at its birth;
Lay its pale hands on its pure little breast,
Weep not at the parting—the darling's at rest!
Then kiss its brow softly and bid it farewell,
Its home is in heaven with Jesus to dwell."—COM.

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., Mrs. EMILY ALLERMAN, wife of Alfred Alderman, Esq., aged 41 yrs.

On the 9th inst., WILLIAM DAVID, only son of Mr. Peter Campbell of Moore county, aged 1 yr. and 2 mos.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to the 5th, has arrived.

Funds at London on the day previous to the *Africa's* sailing opened at ¼ decline and closed three-eighths penny lower than Thursday's quotations. Nearly all other classes of securities showed a decided decline.

The *Daily News* argues from the remarks of the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the position of Foreign Affairs is most critical. The Ministers are unable to furnish authoritative explanations respecting the intentions of the French Emperor. It says that it is felt more clearly than ever that the preservation of peace depends on the will of one individual.

The *Times'* city article says, the conviction is, that war is intended to be provoked.

The discussions in Parliament have had a discouraging effect, which has been greatly aggravated by the announcement of an attempt on the part of Sardinia to effect a loan. The torch of war once lighted, there is no telling where it will stop. To England, says the Times, there seems to be but one duty, that of saying energetically, without war or other disturbance, general peace shall be maintained in Europe, and Italy shall be free.

Commercial.—Commercial matters quiet. Cotton, naval stores and rice unchanged.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From Paris Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

The War Panic.—The fear of war still oppresses Europe, and it would be affectation to call it lightly founded. The world may be supposed to have become too much accustomed to the prosperity of peace to permit ambitious men to convert it into the rude and barren waste of war; but the day cannot be distant when Italy will strike for independence. No man can think that the present state of subjection and misrule can long be tolerated by the people of that fair region. Their fate will depend upon the Western Powers; chiefly upon their nearest neighbor, France, within whose realm the destinies of the world have so often found their solution. * * * * Within a few days European securities in mass are diminished in convertible value by more than $350,000,000. On every side resound preparations for war. Advanced posts of Sardinian and Austrian armies are, to use the language of strategy, in presence. Sentinels glare at each other from opposite banks of a narrow frontier river. France for the moment possesses means almost as ready for throwing troops into Italy as Austria herself. The ablest soldier of France is at Turin, in the suite, it is true, of the imperial bridegroom; but you may be sure that General Neil is there for no merely silken-doublet service. The errand of such a man, beside the official demand of the Princess in marriage, is observation and counsel upon the military position. Sardinian agents have ordered in France 80,000 yards of soldiers' cloth; saltpetre has advanced in England; and a loan, talked of for 500 and 800 millions of francs, strikes renewed panic upon every exchange in Europe. France meanwhile is augmenting her whole military establishment. In England the press, the fourth Government estate, calls upon the Ministry to build up a British navy at once equal to the united navies of Europe. An Austrian General, calling upon Syndic authorities in Lombardy for supplies and contribution, has met with flat refusal, and the Tuscan Cabinet have audaciously disagreed upon an answer to an Austrian demand for men and money. The Grand Duke, in terror, applies for counsel to his brother-in-law, the King of Naples, who, not dead, as was every where believed some days ago, is well enough to issue new decrees of exile and confiscation. Yet can no man answer the pamphleteer of the day—"Is it peace? is it war?" The French Emperor, whom men call the master of the situation, has undoubtedly a desire to come to an understanding with England upon fitting demands to be made categorically to Austria, for the sake of the permanent interest of Europe, but the chance of an outbreak in Italy is the weather-cock. While it points nor'-nor'-west, few men, better than Hamlet, can tell a hawk from a heronshaw. The Emperor himself is but likely now to say to his new relative in Piedmont, "Patience, cousin, let us shuffle the cards." This Pegasus of war talk, you may think, can carry a sober-minded man into an extravagant career. It may appear so if the crisis shall pass away peacefully; but I assure you little else is heard of now-a-days in Paris.

From Dublin Correspondence of the N. Y. Evangelist.

Ireland.—I am inclined to give you a pen-and-ink sketch of the present condition and prospects of this country. I mean, of course, especially in relation to its religious interests.

First of all, then,—what never could have been said before,—the Protestants are fully half the population. There is no registration of Roman Catholic marriages; the act regarding these not extending to them. But from the number of marriages of Protestants of all sects, assuming that they bear the same proportion to the population as those of England and Wales, the best mode of forming an estimate in the absence of a census, there are upwards of three millions of Protestants; and the whole population does not exceed six millions. The increase of the Protestants and the decrease of the Roman Catholics which has brought them to an equality, is thus accounted for. The great mass of those who perished in the famine, and of those who have since emigrated, and are still emigrating,—three hundred are about to leave Gucedore in Donegal at one swoop,—were and are Roman Catholic. Those who occupy the land, thus vacated and thrown into larger farms by the new purchasers under the Encumbered Estates Act, are mainly Protestants; and while, especially in the West, whole congregations of converted Romanists are scattered over the country, there are no conversions from Protestantism. The controversial lectures, and discussions, and tract circulation, have prevented this.

Then it is to be recollected, that just as the settlement of Ulster changed the face of that province, so the change that is covering the West and South with Protestant and Presbyterian churches is, incipiently, altering the habits of the people there. The Lord's day is beginning to be respected; and the country and country towns to wear a more Ulster-like aspect. The leaven is at work; and there is respect felt for the authors of the improvement, except by the rabble, out of which the Ribbon and Phœnix clubs get their recruits—the tools of the priests. In ten years, the women and their needlework and household economy, and the men in the fields, will have so infected their neighbors with the love of industry, cleanliness, and comfort, that a visitor who had left Ireland half a dozen years ago, would think himself in a new country.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER WORKS.

The Wilmington papers of Friday publish the following act passed at the late session of the Legislature:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That if a sale of the property and effects of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company shall take place at any time before the year 1861, the Governor, or his duly authorized agent, is hereby authorized and empowered to bid at his discretion, not exceeding the sum of ($450,000) four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and, should he become the purchaser, he shall take a conveyance therefor, to himself and successors in office, which shall vest absolutely in the State of North Carolina all the property, corporate powers, privileges and franchises of said Company.

SEC. 2. In the event of a sale and purchase as aforesaid, the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements shall annually appoint four persons, properly qualified, and the Governor shall be the fifth; which five persons shall constitute a board of managers, who shall have the control and management of the said Company, and have the authority to appoint all necessary officers and fix their salaries, and employ all necessary laborers and servants for prosecuting said work, and shall establish and collect such reasonable tolls as they may think proper: *Provided*, The said Board shall have no authority to mortgage said works, or any part thereof, nor to execute bonds except for the hire of servants and laborers in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 3. The Board of Managers shall be authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the State for a sum of not exceeding fifty thousand dollars per annum the next two years, and no longer, for the purpose of improving and keeping in repair said work, and for a like purpose shall have authority to use the tolls; and the said Board shall draw also for a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying debts of a prior lien to those on which the State is liable, and to meet these demands on the treasurer he shall have authority to issue the six per centum coupon bonds of the State, payable at such time and place as the Governor may direct.

SEC. 4. The State shall not pay to said Company any portion of the sum bid, but after the payment of debts of prior lien, shall reserve the balance for the payment of bonds endorsed by the State and interest paid thereon for said Company.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall cause an estimate to be made of all expenditures, payments and liability of the State for said Company, with interest on each item, including Stock to the 1st day of January, 1860, so as to ascertain all costs, expenditures and liability of the State, which sum so estimated shall constitute a preferred stock for the State entitled to draw three per centum semi-annually before other stock shall take any dividend, and after other stock takes an equal dividend, the remaining profit shall be equally divided with all stock; and if the Company shall fail to pay dividends on the preferred stock as aforesaid, it shall remain a charge with interest and priority of lien until the same is paid.

SEC. 6. Any person may subscribe for stock with the consent of the Board of Managers, and when the same shall be paid for, it shall be on term of equality with the preferred stock of the State.

SEC. 7. Each stockholder in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, shall be entitled to receive from the Governor a certificate for the same number of shares of stock as he or she now owns in said Company; also, W. H. Morell shall receive stock for labor done or to be done on said work, according to the present contract up to the day of sale, and each *bona fide* creditor shall be entitled to receive preferred stock for his debt, and each share shall be for one hundred dollars, and there shall be no fractions of shares.

SEC. 8. The expenditures authorized under this act, as well for work done by way of improving the property of the Company as for the payment of debts of prior lien, shall constitute a part of the preferred stock of the State.

SEC. 9. Should the creditors holding debts that have a prior lien to those of the State refuse to sell, the Governor is hereby authorized at his discretion, and with the consent of the Company, to advance a sum sufficient to pay them, or so much of them as may be necessary to enforce a sale, and shall take an assignment thereof to himself for the benefit of the State; after which he shall cause the work to be sold, and shall bid for the same as herein before directed, which said sum shall be preferred stock. By the consent of the stockholders a sale may be made at thirty days.

Consistency.—The members of the late legislature, enemies of a rail road connection between Danville, Va., and Greensboro, N. C., have been guilty of an inconsistency rarely met with in legislation. The avowed opposition to the connection was on account of the loss of travel and freight to the North Carolina road, which they said, would run off to Danville. Not securing the connection, the Rockingham delegates were anxious to get a road from the coalfield in that county to the North Carolina road. Even a partial outlet for their coal was thought to be better than no road at all. And besides, it would serve as a *feeder* to the North Carolina road, the great pet with the opposition to the Danville connection. But now comes the consistency. The most avowed enemies to the connection, and on the ground of feeding Virginia towns to the injury of the North Carolina road and of North Carolina towns, moved an amendment in the Senate to the Coalfield road, which had passed the House, and reversed the bill, making the road a *Virginia* feeder, instead of a feeder to the North Carolina road. The bill originally provided that the road should not run within twenty miles of Danville; but the amendment provides that the road should begin at, or near Danville, and shall not run within twenty miles of Greensboro'. Hence all the produce of Rockingham and adjoining counties, which hitherto was hauled to Greensboro' for the North Carolina road, must now run to Danville.

Goldsboro' Times.

Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad.—The Raleigh correspondent of the Wadesboro' Argus says that the Senate killed the bill which passed the House of Commons allowing the County Courts of the counties along the line of this road to tax money as well as land and polls to raise the money for the purpose of building said road. Mr. Steele moved to strike his county (Richmond) from the bill. Mr. Walkup called for the ayes and noes. Mr. Humphrey moved to lay his motion on the table; which carried the bill with it.

Railroad Convention.—A Convention of the friends of the Suffolk and Edenton Railroad was held at Gates C. H. (N. C.) on the 22d. W. N. H. Smith, Esq., presided, and Messrs. Davenport of Edenton, and C. H. Foster, of Murfreesboro,' acted as Secretaries. Several stirring speeches, we learn were delivered by the friends of this improvement which produced a marked effect; and many put their names down as subscribers to the work, some of them to the extent of ten thousand dollars. It is supposed that the company will be fully organized in May next.

Cotton on the W. & W. Road—The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad carried 6,916 bales of cotton to Weldon (on its way to Petersburg or Norfolk) in September, October, November and December.

The Ohio River Booming.—The Ohio river hereabouts, if nowhere else, may emphatically be characterized as "on a swell." At the foot of Broadway the steamers *Jacob Strader* and *David Gibson* are poking their noses with unusual familiarity towards the second story of the Spencer House, and at no great distance from that popular Hotel either. Along what is known as "Sausage Row" the occupants have been compelled to vacate their premises without ceremony, the water having filled the cellars and the basements.

The cellars of the stores on Front street, and farther along in the same direction, west, the small buildings along the banks, occupied as stables and out buildings, have generally been flooded.

The Licking river, which enters into the Ohio opposite this city, has overflowed its banks, and compelled the residents along its margin to vacate the lower stories of their dwellings.

The banks of the river, for a distance of two or three miles, presented throughout the entire day, yesterday, one of the most animated scenes which has been witnessed in many a year. Thousands upon thousands of men, women and children were constantly upon the banks, or covered the floats and coal and wood boats along the levee. The streets leading to the river presented a continual throng of people on their way to take a look at the Ohio "on a swell." The appearance was more like that of a gala day than Sabbath, and notwithstanding the wind was strong and piercing, the crowd was not lessened in numbers from morning till night.

The *Jacob Strader*, from Louisville, brings discouraging accounts for the river hence to and at Louisville. Big Miami and Kentucky rivers are unusually high and rising rapidly. At Lawrenceburg the water was up into the town, and in the lower part skiffs were brought into requisition to go from house to house. Vevay was in a similar predicament. Warsaw is almost entirely surrounded by water, and below the town a sea of water for miles can be seen. The entire country is represented to be under water, and fences and trees swept off in large quantities.

At Louisville, the water is up into the houses along Water street, and up to the Third street bridge. Captain Fisher, who arrived from N. Orleans yesterday via rail from Cairo, informs us that the rains on the prairies and along the Wabash valley have been very great, and that the almost entire country is under water. Wabash, Green and White rivers were at flood height, and at Vincennes reports were made of heavy damages to farms along the Wabash valley. All the prairie roads were overflowed, especially along the Illinois, Alton, Terre Haute and Indianapolis routes. The railroad tracks could not be seen, and trains appeared to be plowing or sailing through a sea of waters.—*Cincinnati Gaz. 21st.*

The River Still Going Up.—The Ohio river at this point continued to rise slowly throughout yesterday. The water at the Row between Broadway and Ludlow streets, has reached within two or three inches of the top of the awning posts, while only the signs are sticking above the current, to indicate where "good cheer" was once disposed of, and strychnine whiskey flowed like the waters of the river. The cotton and sugar unloaded from boats just arrived, were rolled sixty to eighty feet from where such articles are usually deposited, and were being rapidly carted to places of even greater security. Most of the day the entire roadway was filled, leaving but a narrow passage-way for teams. The scene upon the river banks was one of the great activity and life.

Should the water in the river not pass off before the great volume from above reaches us, the whole lower part of the city must be flooded, and incalculable damage follow.—*Ib. 15th.*

The Locust Plague in 1859.—Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore Md., publishes a communication in the National Intelligencer, stating that the locust will appear the approaching spring in seven different districts of the country, viz:

1st. In the whole Valley of Virginia, from near the top of the Blue Ridge Mountain on the east, the Potomac river on the north, to the Tennessee and North Carolina lines on the south, and several counties on the west. They will probably occupy a considerable portion of both North Carolina and Tennessee, overlapping other districts.

2d. In North Carolina, from Raleigh to Petersburg, Virginia, and adjacent counties in both States.

3d. In St. Mary's county, Maryland, the southern part of the county, occupying about one-half the county.

4th. In North Carolina, Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus, Iredell, and adjacent counties.

N. B. The above are all of the northern tribe, or seventeen years' locusts, and will commence emerging from about the 5th to the 15th of May.

5th. In Georgia, Gwinnet, DeKalb, Newton, and adjacent counties.

6th. In Tennessee, in the northern middle part.

7th. In Mississippi, in all the eastern portion of the State, from the ridge or "backbone," that runs north and south about forty-five miles from the Mississippi river to the eastern boundary of the State, and probably extending into the States on the east.

The three last districts belong to the *southern* tribe, or thirteen years' locusts. They will begin to emerge about the 20th of April in the extreme southern district in Mississippi, to the 5th of May in Georgia.

Washington's Memory.—An agent of the British Museum has collected, in Philadelphia, four hundred different printed biographies of Washington. If to this we add the purchase of Mount Vernon, the monuments at Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, and the projected monuments in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere, the statues of Greenhough and Bartholomew, and the one now in progress by Clark Mills, the erection of a Territory bearing his name, and also the capital of the nation with the same title, together with innumerable counties, towns, societies, lodges, institutions, ships, steamboats, &c., it would seem as though we had not quite forgotten Washington, says the *Union*.

An old "fixture" of Shockoe Warehouse—a negro slave named Aaron Lee—dropped dead yesterday morning, while at breakfast. Uncle Aaron was about 90 years old, and has been employed at the warehouse for half a century. He was a "great man" among the negroes, and a general favorite with the merchants, planters and all who had business to transact there. He was often trusted with large sums of money, and always proved honest and faithful. It is related that on one occasion he was arrested by a watchman, at night, while he had $60,000 in his pocket. When asked by 'Squire Tate why he did not show his pass, Aaron replied that he had forgotten in which pocket he had placed it, and rather than expose the money, he submitted to arrest, "for" says he, "we don't know who to trust now-a-days." The faithful old fellow will be buried with suitable respect.—*Rich'd Cor. Petersburg Express.*

New York Railroads.—The report of the State engineer shows that there are in the State of New York, two hundred and fifty-five corporations. The amount of capital stock is over $91,000,000. There were only twenty passengers killed on all the roads during the past year, and one hundred and forty-two wounded.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial.

The Queen's speech, so anxiously expected, produced, as far as its effect on the funds was concerned, general disappointment. Every one had expected it would give some definite account of explanations obtained from the French Emperor as to his designs in Italy, and the meaning of his overwhelming naval armaments. But not a word on that head was obtained.

In the parliamentary discussion which followed, some statements were of course elicited that seemed to throw light on the hopes and fears of all parties. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby as the head of the government, pointed out unequivocally that Austria holds her Italian possessions by inheritance, by long continued possession and by the faith of treaties, which neither we nor any nation under any pretext or upon any plea have a right to disturb. But his general remarks manifested no real confidence in the intentions of the French Emperor to respect any consideration of abstract morality.

He spoke of the "great dangers" that are evidently threatening, and although he intimated that the Cabinet had received assurances "that so long as Austria confines herself to her own limits, Sardinia must not expect from France any assistance in an aggressive war," his address had very little effect in tranquilising the apprehensions of his hearers. A concluding remark that whatever might happen, England was not committed to any course, but would find her hands free to take that which might appear best, seemed to be the chief point for consolation.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli's speech was still more discouraging. His brightest phrase was that he did not think the maintenance of peace "by any means hopeless," and he failed to offer a single re-assuring word, except a remark to the effect that he gave his Majesty, the Emperor of France, credit for the "best and highest" inclinations, and had confidence in his character.

Throughout the entire debate it was therefore plain that there was no substantial belief in the possible avoidance of hostilities. Its whole tenor might palpably be compressed into the signal, "Let England prepare." The faith in postponements and palliatives is rapidly becoming extinct, and most of our people are consequently bracing their minds for a contest. It has been notified that our naval system is to be thoroughly remodelled, and there are rumors of a loan equal to $50,000,000 being about to be proposed for that purpose. Great activity in military departments.

Paris Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial.

The war excitement has not diminished since my last, although it is difficult to see upon what the public mind now rests. The *Constitutionnel*, a paper which has continually ridiculed the idea of a war, and done more than all the rest toward quieting the public mind, has this week, by a singular hazard, been the cause of depreciating the funds and maintaining the war fears, by an article showing the present strength of the French army.

The *Constitutionnel* shows that, if the entire conscription of 1857 be maintained under arms, the number of men under arms on the 1st of April next will be 568,000. On the 1st of June, if the whole conscription of 1858 be called out, there will be a total force under arms of 622,000. To these may be added 50,000 volunteers, a figure which the country generally counts upon in case of war, which gives a total of 672,000 men. The force of the 1st of June is thus divided: infantry 390,978; cavalry 83,800; artillery 46,460; engineer corps 12,110; military equipages 10,120; Escadron of Cent-Gardes 142; Imperial guard 29,800; volunteers 50,000; total 672,400.

The regiments are composed of battalions, escadrons of war and depots. The depots, in case of war, would be deemed sufficient to maintain the interior tranquility of the Empire, and to furnish recruits to fill up the broken lines of the army. These depots will require 100,000 men, who will preserve the tranquility of the departments. 25,000 men will be required for Paris and 50,000 for Algiers. These will leave a force of 500,000 men free for operations in a foreign country. But leave, say 275,000 men in France for the preservation of tranquility in the Empire, and Napoleon can still throw 400,000 men beyond his frontier. These figures are without doubt strictly exact. To this army of 400,000 or 500,000 men, add 45,000 Piedmontese—an estimate of the Sardinian army which General Niel has just sent home from Turin—and we have a fighting force that would most probably give the Austrians trouble. The Austrian army is perhaps slightly larger than the French; it may reach 750,000 men, and its *etat-major* is said to be composed of a larger number of good officers than that of any in Europe.

The fact that France is preparing for war, is perhaps, after all, the circumstance which most alarms the public, for that she is preparing there can be no doubt. But the state of affairs in Italy is such, that she is obliged by her position to maintain a constant state of preparation, without the necessary inference that she is going to war. At the maritime ports the greatest activity prevails, and the transportation of war material toward these points is immense. I saw a few days ago at the Val-de-Grace, four hundred cases of amputating instruments, a most unheard of number, which had been sent in to sharpen. They are pressing actively the termination of the railway from Marseilles to Toulon, and from Toulon into the Sardinian territory at Nice.

From Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

The question of peace or war is more than ever inscrutable. Meanwhile the naval commander at Toulon has been ordered to report the time necessary for equipping sixty-two vessels-of-war. The time is stated to be five weeks. These line-of battle-ships are under orders from Cherbourg to the Mediterranean. Letters from the south of France continue to describe in that region vast concentrations of troops and munitions of war. There is no doubt that Austria is equally busy in all these respects. The Austrian Emperor nevertheless has assured a bank deputation that all difficulties can be peacefully adjusted; and he has been able to borrow from the Rothschilds in London $30,000,000. Yesterday Englishmen bought stock in the loan at ½ and 1 per cent. premium. We know also that the amount of property in Austrian, Lombardo-Venetian, and Sardinian railways held in France is valued at six hundred million dollars. What would become of these securities on the day of a declaration of war? England is busy with offerings of good offices and peaceful interventions. The remarkable reserve of the Prussian Government has given rise to rumor of an alliance in secret with Austria. The fact is denied with emphasis by the National Gazette of Berlin. A vigorous pamphlet in favor of peace has been seized by the French censors, and the writer is to be tried on a charge of stirring up discontent and hostility against the Government. A good and sound man told me at one corner of a dinner party that he believes in war. Another, equally good and sound, who sat at the other end of the table, told me after dinner that he believes in peace. Couriers with despatch bags and attaches with coats ever so much buttoned up are running about the face of Europe "like mad;" and yet the stock market of Paris is growing visibly more steady. I must have recourse to an anecdote in lieu of an opinion. An ambassador of the most serene Republic of Venice, near the Court of the Grand Monarque, a hundred years ago, wrote to his Government as follows: "I have been told at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning that the King of England is dead. At the British Embassy I have this moment been told that his Majesty is in perfect health. In pursuance of the reserve enjoined upon me, sir, by my instructions, I have only to advise you that I believe neither the one nor the other."

Legal Effect of Repeating Hearsay Slanders.—In the last volume of Gray's Massachusetts Supreme Court Reports there is a noticeable decision. It seems that a woman uttered a slander of another, and, when sued for it, her defence was that she only repeated what was currently reported; that she had no malice, and therefore was not liable to an action. Judge Thomas gave the decision. The story, he says, uttered or repeated by the defendant contains a charge against the plantiff of a nature to destroy her reputation. It was a false charge. It is no answer in any forum to say that she only reported the story as she heard it. If the story was false and slanderous, she must repeat it at her peril. There is safety in no other rule. Often the origin of slander cannot be traced. He who gives it circulation gives it its power of mischief. It is the successive repetitions that do the work. A falsehood often repeated gets to be believed. A man cannot say there is a story in circulation that A. poisoned his wife, or B. picked C.'s pocket, and relate the story, and, when called upon to answer, say, "There was such a report in circulation; I but repeated what I heard, and had no design to circulate or confirm it;" for two very plain reasons—that the repetition of the story must, in the nature of things give it currency; and the repetition, without the expression of disbelief, will confirm it. The danger is an obvious one, and long since pointed out; and it is, that bad men may give currency to slanderous reports, and then find in that currency their own protection from the just consequences of a repetition.

In a Pleasant Humor.—Scarcely any one of the measures recommended by the President in his message will be sustained by Congress—not the Pacific railroad—not the organization of the territory of Arizona—not an increased tariff with specific duties—not the corruption project for buying Cuba—not even the plan for committing the war power, in certain cases, to Executive discretion.

The President will, on the other hand, have his revenge upon Congress. He will veto all their bills which call for expenditures not authorized by existing laws—such as the old soldiers' pension bill, the French spoliation bill, the agricultural college bill, &c, and the supposition that the two former will be vetoed may prevent their final passage. Besides this, the President threatens to call the new Congress, embracing many members of this, to meet here in the middle of the dog days, at their own cost too, as it will be, by way of punishment for their refractory conduct.

Cor. N. Y. Commercial.

Mr. Buchanan, Out and In.—On the 23d February, 1852, about one year before Franklin Pierce and his party took the Government in charge, James Buchanan wrote a letter about extravagance, from which the following is an extract:

"These expenditures have now reached the *enormous sum of* $50,000,000 *per annum*, and unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of the Democracy of the country, may, in the course of a few years, reach $100,000,000."

Seven years have passed, and the "strong arm of the Democracy," instead of arresting the *advance*, has carried the amount to $80,000,000.

Congressional Sneezing.—In the clerk's statement for expenditures for the present House of Representatives is the following snuff item:

Twelve bottles Maccaboy snuff	$15 00
One half dozen bottles Martinique snuff	6 50
Thirteen pounds 'American gentlemen' snuff	7 15
	$28 65

Emigration.—The statistics of emigration, as given in the report of the Secretary of State of the United States, shows the total number arriving in the United States last year was 144,352, of whome 89,648 were males and 54,704 females. Germany furnished 23,901, Ireland 14,209, China 4,808, of whom 320 only were females. From September 30, 1843, to December 31, 1858, fifteen years and three months, there have been added to the population of the United States by emigration the total of 4,051,670 persons, of whom 2,432,829 were females. No wonder the Democracy are in the ascendant, since at least two-thirds of the voting portion of these join the party most active in its praises of "popular sovereignty."

Benefits of Railroads.—A late writer in the Selma, Ala. papers, says that the taxable real estate in that city has risen in value, from the assessment of about $100,000 in 1849, prior to the commencement of the Railroads, up to twelve hundred thousand dollars in 1858—all from the construction of two railroads—the Alabama and Tennessee Roads, and the Alabama and Mississippi River Roads, in which Selma had invested to the amount of $100,000!

What it costs to die in Cuba.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

If you die on the Island it will cost your friends $600 before your remains can be taken away. If you die poor, and those expenses are not paid, you are taken in the dead cart and pitched into a ditch among the remains of paupers and those who have been executed. The $600 is made up as follows: Coffin, $175; embalming, $290; church tax, $72; hotel for bedding, about $40.

The Treasury department has notified executor of the late Col. Benton of a judgment against the deceased, rendered in 1826, in favor of the United States, for $7,000. The Government claims priority in payment. The executor will appeal to Congress for relief, on the ground of the insolvency of the estate, the estate being hardly sufficient to pay the bills owing for necessaries furnished to defendant's family.

Fame.—I heard a story day before yesterday, which I am assured is authentic, which illustrates the confused ideas well-educated Englishmen have of "our most remarkable men." An Englishman, about nine years ago, who might be supposed to know better, thus addressed an American: "So, I see one of your great men has come to grief; I am very sorry for it, as I knew him a little when he was here." "I don't understand you," replied the American; "whom do you mean?" "Why, your great man that I have heard you and your countrymen talk about—Mr. Webster, you know, that made the dictionary." "He didn't make the dictionary, the one you mean," answered the Yankee, "but no matter for that—what has happened to him?" "Why, haven't you heard?—he's been hanged at Boston for murdering his doctor!"

The Oldest Inhabitant.—A negro woman named Diana Mallory, whose age, according to the best authority, was *one hundred and twenty years*, died in Norfolk on Tuesday.

In Professor Mitchell's last lecture on Astronomy he explained the "Astronomical Inquiries in the book of Job," and concluded by saying that he had been amazed as he studied God's Word to see how accurately its language accorded in every particular with the later revelations of science.

Why is a fashionable lady like a rigid economist? Because she makes a great deal of bustle about a little waist.

An alderman having grown enormously fat while in office, a wag wrote on his back, "Widened at the expense of the corporation."

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Branch v. Daniel, from Halifax, reversing the judgment. Also, in Doe *ex dem* Bonner v. Flipping, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moss & Bell v. Peoples from Mecklenburg; *venire de novo*. Also, in Brown v. Gray, from Wilkes, affirming the judgment. Also, in Tyson v. Lutterloh in equity, from Chatham, directing the injunction to be dissolved in part. Also, in McBryde v. Williams, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs.

By BATTLE, J. In Cox v. Brown, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Masters v. Thomas, in equity, from Craven; referred to Commissioner to correct his report. Also, in Baldwin v. Yeargin, in equity, from Chatham. Also, in Fulkerson v. Chitty, in equity, from Forsythe. Also, in Miller v. Holmes, in equity, from Davidson, directing a reference. Also, in Harrison v. Bowe, in equity, from Caswell, exception overruled and report confirmed.

By RUFFIN, J. In Grace v. Harris, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Houze v. Mallett, from Bladen, dismissing the petition with costs. Also, in Elliott v. White, from Iredell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cross v. Long, from Cabarrus, judgment reversed, and *venire de novo*. Also, in Stafford's Admr's. v. Stafford, from Cabarrus, affirming the judgment. Also, in Redding v. Long, in equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Purnell v. Dudley, in equity, from New Hanover. Also, in Davis v. Marcum, in equity, from Chatham, affirming the decree.—*Ral. Standard.*

North Carolina.—We perceive that the Legislature of this State has given a new charter to the "old State Bank," to be styled hereafter the Bank of North Carolina. The old Bank has been in existence about half a century, and in all that long time we believe there has not occurred an instance of dishonesty or breach of trust on the part of any one of its officers, or in any one of those of its various branches or agencies; and the same may be said of the officers of the two other Banks of the State, which have existed now some forty or fifty years. We may add that the venerable Secretary of State there died last year, after about fifty years service, without ever an imputation upon his integrity. We mention these things as reflecting honor upon the old North State in a period of such frequent unfaithfulness and embezzlement on the part of pecuniary agents in other parts of the country. Hardly a day passes indeed that the public press does not reveal some lamentable case of official delinquency or dishonesty.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Washington, N. C.—Washington is a much livelier town than either Elizabeth, Edenton or Plymouth, and carries on a large trade by water with northern ports. Its chief trade, however, is in turpentine, spirits turpentine, and rosin, though considerable business is manifested in the cotton and grain trade. Its location cannot be excelled, and as the gas and railroad questions are now being earnestly canvassed, we may look to Washington eventually for a city of considerable importance. Two good newspapers—the Dispatch and Times—are published here. There are some excellent schools and several enterprising manufactories, with large mills upon the river front. Two hotels—the Farmer's and Lafayette.

Cor. Portsmouth Transcript.

Wilson, N. C.—Our town has risen from the comparatively insignificant position of a country Rail Road depot to that of an important village almost in the twinkling of an eye. We have already established in our midst two large and flourishing Schools. The one under the management of D. S. Richardson, A. M., and the other under that of C. F. Deems, D. D., both of whom are justly celebrated for their success in imparting to the rising generation wholesome, valuable and thorough education. Both Schools already large are daily increasing.—*Wilson Ledger.*

The Twenty-Second.—A friend writes us from the University of North Carolina, (Chapel Hill,) that the anniversary of Washington's natal day, was a great gala occasion with them. The College Chapel was crowded almost to suffocation, to hear the great Oration of Henry W. Miller, Esq., in behalf of Mount Vernon. President Swain preceded the gifted orator, with a short speech of much humor and appropriateness. Everything passed off gloriously, says our correspondent, and about $450 were realized for the Mount Vernon Fund. The oration is pronounced worthy of even more praise than has been already said of it, and we are promised a full account in a day or two.—*Petersburg Express.*

Hon. Edward Stanly.—From a letter of a recent date, we learn that the Hon. Edward Stanly is now settling up his affairs in California, and expects to return home soon—probably in the Spring.

Wash. Times.

District Convention—Congressman.—We are requested to give notice that a Convention will be held by the Whigs of the Sixth Congressional district, at Winston, on the 12th day of April next, to nominate a Party candidate to represent the district in the next Congress two years.

Iredell Express.

Wake County Taxes.—For County purposes, on land 10 cents, on poll 35 cents; for poor, on land 8 cents, on poll 20 cents; for Common Schools, on land 5 cents, on poll 13 cents; for Insane Asylum, on land 2 cents, on poll 3 cents; for Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on land 1 cent, on poll 2 cents; County and State tax on real estate 46 cents; $1 53 cts. on each poll.

The following Justices of the Peace were elected to constitute the Special Court for Wake County: George E. Badger, Thomas G. Whitaker, Augustine Turner, William R. Poole and R. W. Seawell.—*Standard.*

Guilford County Tax.—On the poll $1 09; on the $100 valuation of real estate 47 cents. No alteration from last year.

High Price for Anson Land.—W. P. Kennedy, Esq., recently purchased about twenty acres of land from S. V. Simons, three miles north of the town, paying $30 per acre. This, we would say, is a good price.—*Argus.*

North Carolinians in the Arkansas Legislature.—John H. Askew, Alfred H. Carrigan, Marshall Douglas, John R. Hampton, F. P. Redmond, and F. A. Terry, of the Senate; and William A. Baker, Elisha Baxter, Gideon Macon, D. C. Montgomery and H. Reynolds, of the House of Representatives. The Chief Clerk of the Senate is John D. Kimbell, a native of Halifax, N. C.

Ral. Standard.

It won't do to laugh at Connecticut any longer for wooden nutmegs. New Hampshire has beat her, and must be the banner State for roguery. I see in the newspapers that the legislature of that State has been obliged to repeal the law offering a bounty for the destruction of crows, in consequence of the practice which has prevailed of *procuring crow's eggs and hatching them under hens and bringing forward the brood for the bounty!"*

To Whom to Go.—Go to strangers for charity, to acquaintance for advice, and to relatives for nothing—and you will always have a supply.

Cheap.—Fresh white shad are selling at Washington, N. C., for 30 cents a pair.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA!

HALIFAX, Feb. 2.

The *Canada* has arrived, with Liverpool to the 12th.

Continental affairs had somewhat changed. Pacific rumors had predominated, but the late advices were more warlike. Notwithstanding the peaceful sentiments uttered by the Emperor and the Count de Morny, warlike preparations continued on a large scale.

The Paris Bourse fluctuated very much, closing heavy at 68 for Threes.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies had voted for a new loan of fifty millions of francs, which Cavour explained was designed for defence against Austria.

Military movements continued in Austria.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 12.—Sales of Cotton for the week 67,000 bales, closing at an advance of one-eighth, owing to improvement of continental politics and favorable advices from India and China. The bank closed active. Breadstuffs generally dull, with a declining tendency. Provisions firm. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat very dull and unchanged. Corn quiet. Rosin slightly low. Spts. turpentine firm.

They are Coming!

FROM the 1st to the 15th of March next we will open, one Door West of Edwin Glover's, a stock of

Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Umbrellas, &c.

which for durability, style and finish are unequalled.

We guarantee our READY-MADE CLOTHING, the most part SUPERIOR to custom work.

A general assortment, adapted to the wants of all, to be continually on hand.

Persons designing to supply themselves with SPRING WEAR will find it to their advantage to await the arrival of

Baldwin's Superb Stock!

O. S. BALDWIN

Feb'y 22 92-2

McCAY & STOW.

SUCCESSORS TO

STOW & SMART,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Shovels, Nails, Hollow ware, &c.

37 WARREN ST. NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK

T. M. SACKETT

Would be pleased to see his friends at the above store.

Feb'y 23, 1859 91-3mos

Land Wanted.

THE undersigned desire to purchase forty or fifty acres of high rolling Land, with twenty or thirty acres cleared and fenced, about three or four miles from Fayetteville, and would prefer a sub-soil of clay or sandstone within two feet or less of the surface, for which we will pay CASH.

D. W. C. BENBOW.
R. SCOTT.

Feb'y 23 91-2tw1

GUANO.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Feb'y 17 89-4w

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS

Feb'y 17 89-4w

GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH AND GENUINE Garden Seeds, put up by the subscriber by H. Dreer, of Philadelphia, consisting in part of the following varieties, viz:

ASPARAGUS:
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, Early China, Early Six-Weeks;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar.
BROCOLI;
CABBAGE—Early York, Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, Battersea, Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch;
COLLARD—North Carolina and Northern;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn;
CELERY—White Salad;
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late;
CUCUMBER—Long Green, Early Frame, Gherkin;
CORN—Large Sweet, Canada, Peabody;
EGG PLANT—Long Purple, Large Purple;
KALE;
LETTUCE—Early Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss;
MELON—Jenny Lind, Nutmeg, Water, Cantelope;
ONION—Large Red, White Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled.
MUSTARD—White and Black.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
PEAS—Tom Thumb, Early Washington, Early Charleston, Large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial.
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Long Salmon, White Turnip.
SQUASH—White Bush, Yellow Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red, Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Red Top, Hanover, Large Norfolk
Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Onion Sets, Blue Grass, Timothy, Rape, Canary, Hemp, Sweet Vernal Grass.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

—ALSO—

A small selected supply of FLOWER SEEDS.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 21 90tf

D. W. BOWMAN. } [E. M. MURCHISON

BOWMAN & MURCHISON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81lly

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants.

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

HAWKS'S
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 2d volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say $2 75 in cloth binding, $3 00 in library sheep, and $3 25 in half calf. It WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise *free of postage*, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for $4 00 cloth, $4 50 sheep, or $5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents or others, who buy to sell again. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1858.

TEAS.

BLACK and GREEN TEAS. Just received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 16 89

COCOA:
CHOCOLATE:
FRESH TEAS;
GARDEN SEEDS;
GRASS SEED;
CANARY SEED;

Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 10 7stf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1859.

Mr. Worth's Report.—We resume the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the North Carolina Railroad, at the

Second Matter inquired into.—This was the purchase of 43,512½ cords of wood between Feb'y 20, 1853 and March 11, 1856. This is the matter (and the *only* matter) into which Mr. Green, the democratic committee-man from Franklin, appears to have desired to examine, and which, resulting contrary to his expectations, seems to have disgusted him with the whole inquiry.

On the 6th page of Mr. Fisher's annual Report of July 1857, he said that there was *then* on hand 847,363 01 worth of wood, enough for a longer term than three or four years. He added,

"This large surplusage of wood is on the eastern end, and was delivered under contracts made *before* my term of office, under the direction of the engineers in charge, which contracts could not be rescinded or delayed. It has been a very troublesome item of cost."

This was two years after Mr. Fisher succeeded Gov. Morehead as President. The former administration must have been highly blameable to buy five or six years' supply of wood, which was liable to decay and destruction, and while the company was desperately in need of funds.

The committee called for the written contracts, from which it appeared—they give the date of each contract, the number of cords, and when deliverable—that in Feb'y 1853 Gov. Morehead contracted for 1500 cords, and in May 1855 for 1000 cords. Between Dec. 1st 1855 and March 1st 1856 (the first eight months after Mr. Fisher became President,) 41,012½ cords were contracted for, at a cost of $51,265, *all deliverable on the Eastern end of the road.* The committee could not get possession of the contracts for wood on the Western end of the road, (except the 2500 cords contracted for by Gov. Morehead,) and therefore do not state what quantity is now lying on that end.

Third Matter inquired into.—The right of way of the road through certain lots of Wm. N. Andrews. It appeared that Gov. Morehead paid Andrews, in May 1852, $275 for right of way. He took a deed, which had been in the possession of Treasurer Mendenhall, who says that Mr. Fisher had it the last time he saw it. Mr. Fisher has since paid Andrews $760 *in part* for right of way. There is no explanation of this.

Fourth Matter inquired into.—July 8th 1852, the Board resolved to allow Gen. Benj'n Trollinger to do some work at Haw river bridge [where the property was owned by Gen. T.] "*without charge* to the railroad company."

On the 10th of April 1857, Gen. Trollinger brought in a bill of $2,712 for this work, the construction of a water station, and offering to take $2000 in full therefor. The Board ordered the payment of the $2000. The committee add, that "the water and water station are of little or no value to the company, being only 2 miles from Graham and 4 from the shops," (at both of which are water stations. The part of the bill for the water was $1028. The remainder was for the work which he had asked permission to do for the improvement of his own property.)

Fifth Matter inquired into.—The Express Trains. First, as to effect of running fast trains. "*The economy of low speeds*" was laid down by the Chief Engineer as the one proposition in railway economy "clearly, fully and practically demonstrated." "The wear and tear of the track and machinery is equal to the squares of the speeds at which the trains are run." At 20 miles an hour the wear and tear is 4 times greater than at 10. Speed should be in proportion to business, and the small net earnings of roads in this country he attributes to the neglect of this rule and the adoption of uniform rates of speed. He recommends 16 miles an hour for passenger trains. Second, it was sought to discover whether increased passenger receipts compensated for the damage by the extraordinary speed and expenses of this express train run at 26 miles an hour exclusively for passengers. The express-train running was commenced March 13 1857. The passenger income for the last 6 months of 1856, *before* the express, and the same income for the corresponding months in 1857 and '58, *after* the express, sum up as follows: $70,054.98 in 1856. $82,802.54 in 1857. $85,454.36 in 1858. For the same six months in each of the three years the freight receipts were $75,655.620; $90,565.25; $103,919.67. (Stated to show the gradual increase of business, to have been expected in passengers as well as freight.) The outfit necessary for the express, according to the statement of the master machinist, cost $73,200. The additional expense of running, according to Mr. Fisher's report for 1857, has been $1041 per month. The master machinist's estimate for the same service is $2,182 per month. The whole passenger income for

Last 6 mos. of 1857 (express running) was	$82,802.54
" " 1856 " *not* " "	70,054.98
Gain,	$12,747.56
Running express, $2,182 per month, $13,092	
Outfit interest, 6 mos. 8 per cent., 2,888	
	15,980.00
Net loss for 6 months,	$3,232.44

Saying nothing of wear and tear of road and machinery. In 1858 the net loss is about $600, the receipts increasing $2,651.82. But a much larger increase occurred in freights, and was to have been expected in passengers, without the express. Indeed, the increase in 1858 occurred most probably only because of the session of the Legislature and consequent way travel. But for Nov. and Dec. there would have been a decrease, the receipts being *less* in the other months than in '57. On Nov. 13 1857 a motion by Mr. Dick to discontinue the express was negatived by the Board, 5 to 3.

Sixth Matter inquired into.—The 8 per cent. loan of $350,000. July 11 '56 the stockholders authorised an issue of $350,000 6 per cent. coupon bonds to pay off indebtedness and purchase necessary motive power and cars. [This amount was stated in the report of the President and Directors as amply sufficient to pay the debts, complete and equip the road.] Nov. 11 the Directors appoint a committee to ask from the Legislature such action as would make these bonds available. The Legislature authorised the issue, exempted the bonds from taxation, allowed the interest to be fixed at a rate not exceeding 8 per cent., and required a sufficient amount to be set apart yearly for a sinking fund, and this amount to be shown in the annual report. Without calling a stockholders' meeting, the bonds were issued at 8 per cent., and produced a premium of $137.50. July 9 1857, the Directors ordered $25,000 set aside annually for sinking fund. July 1858, on motion of Judge Ruffin, State's proxy, stockholders ordered the same thing. Dec. 8 1858, Directors again ordered this sum to be set apart in State bonds, and Dec. 16 1858, two years after passage of the law requiring it [*and during this investigation*] the first instalment, $25,000, was so set aside.

Seventh Matter inquired into.—The Company's Shops. Their necessity is conceded. Their location, by Engineer's recommendation, assented to. But the committee find no Engineer's recommendation, (nor can they conceive or learn from others any reason for it) that the town which *must* grow up about the shops, for officers, operatives, and other persons, should be built by the company. The treasurer and book-keeper stated their inability to ascertain the cost of each or either of the 57 buildings put up. The rate of rent was fixed by the Directors at 8 per cent. on cost; but though occupied for several years, and rent paid for some of them, nothing could be found in the office showing cost of any, and these officers could not tell how the amount of rent to be paid was ascertained. [Later in the report it is stated that the total amount of rent collected, as per statement furnished committee, was, Jan'y 1, 1859, $1,265 20. At 8 per cent. on the cost of buildings as stated in Mr. Fisher's late report they would have paid this sum in less than 3 months.] Carpenters' bills for work (lumber found them) are annexed. Attention is called to 4 bills of Dudley & Ashley, amounting to $28,917 38, because the treasurer and book-keeper say that if the work was done by contract the contracts are not on file with them: most are without date, and one contains items of more than $6000 for work by the day in 1856: the credits for all of them are entered Dec. 21 1858, by order of the President, "who appears to have passed on them without any estimate by any disinterested party competent to make it."

May 3, 1856, Directors ordered a house for master of machinery not to cost more than $3000. Brick work and carpenter bill, by contract, $2,902 75; lumber, shingles, painting, &c., to be added. The machinist had occupied it 2 years; did not know its cost, and had paid no rent.

April 10, 1857, Directors ordered a Hotel, to cost not more than $8,000. Messrs. Fries, Mebane and Shaver associated with President to attend to it. The Hotel is of brick. Dudley and Ashley's bill for carpenter's work (not including lumber) $6,711 08. Cost of brick, lumber, masonry, painting, &c., could not be ascertained. Total cost, supposed to be $15,000 or $20,000. Mr. Fries replied to a letter inquiring why the limit was so largely exceeded, that he and Mr. Mebane went to the President on business connected with it, were made to understand that it was his business, determined to have nothing more to do with it, and knew nothing of it.

July 1857, President reported to the Directors that they had provided for a good dividend on the cost of each building by fixing a fair rent: the shops only pay no rent, but, indirectly, pay better than any. It is not considered judicious policy by the committee to borrow money at 8 per cent. and invest in houses to be rented at 8 per cent.

Jan'y 20, 1859, President's report, extraordinary and unauthorised and greatly interfering with the committee's labors, states cost of shops $124,375 98; buildings $65,560 98. July 1858, same officer's report states cost of shops $124,374 98. Assuming accuracy in each instance $65,561 98 have been expended since July 1. The committee believe that no one can tell the cost.

July 1858, abstract appended to report showing total disbursements in detail, for 3 years, said by President to have been made out by reference to every warrant and to contain no error. Yet, *since this committee was appointed*, enormous accounts are credited to Dudley & Ashley and J. G. Moore, for work done as far back as 1856. Thus, these persons appearing on the books up to the committee's appointment as debtors to the company were converted into creditors. Of Moore's large account from Dec. 1855 to Dec. 1858, just now credited to him, more than half is for labor by common negro hands at $1 per day.

No blame is imputed to the book-keeper. He is bound to pay the President's warrant, though his books show the person in whose favor it is drawn to be a large debtor to the company. Accounts can only find their way to the books by act of the President. The committee of finance reported to the company, in 1858, the wretched condition of the book-keeping, seeming to blame the keeper. There was, they said, "an entire want of system," which, they intimated very plainly, would disgrace any corporation or merchant, and which had rendered them unable "at any of their reports to place before you the debit side of your account." The same system of book-keeping is continued, and while there is no instance of failure of treasurer or book-keeper to make proper entries when enabled to do so, the report says that the balance sheet cannot be made to show the truth if the treasurer is required to pay warrants without being able to credit the account of the party by amount of his claim. The committee of finance at the same time recommended that station agencies be visited and accounts settled bi-monthly; easily done, as daily returns showing indebtedness are made: agent to forfeit his office on failure to settle, and not to enter it till good bond is filed for double a month's receipts. No heed given to this; though, July 9 '58, Directors ordered station agents to be required to pay up every Saturday. Table annexed, showing several agents in office in debt to the company for amounts largely in excess of bonds; agents out of office owing double and treble their bonds, and one owing $825 with no bond at all. [This person is R. W. Hamlet, Haw River; never appointed, according to the treasurer, by Directors: balance due when he left about $2000; half this credited by order of the President and charged to Gen. Trollinger, who owes all or nearly all, and is insolvent.]

We cannot spare room to-day to conclude this synopsis. Another instalment will finish it, and then we turn to Mr. Fisher's reply, for a copy of which we suppose we are indebted to the courtesy of the Raleigh Standard.

The Western Railroad.—The contracts advertised for some weeks past were awarded on Saturday last.

The Bridge at Lower Little River, 200 feet long, to Mr. Gallagher at $5 per running foot, company finding materials.

Tracklaying, 25 miles, from terminus of track at Lower Little River to 6¼ miles from Deep River, to Henry Saunders, at $290 per mile, contractor taking 5 per cent. in stock.

Graduation, 11½ miles, to same distance from Deep River, at 11 cents each per cubic yard of embankment and excavation, to Hord & Co.; 10 per cent. in stock.

Masonry for Bridge at Upper Little River to W. S. Smith, at $5 per yard; 10 per cent. in stock.

Cross-ties, for 25 miles, to C. Monroe at 32½ cents each, D. McDiarmid and John R. Murchison 35, U. Schermerhorn 30; 10 per cent in stock. Cross-ties of unusually large size.

These contracts amount, in the aggregate, to about $14,000 less than Engineer's estimates.

The work is to be completed by Nov. 1, 1859. The contracts for the remaining 6¼ miles of road will be let probably in May.

The Danville Connection.—The wag of the Milton Chronicle has been looking through the captions of laws to learn what the Legislature has done, and tells his people that he has found "a charter for extending the Danville Road to the Rockingham Coal Fields—the penalty is death, if it goes within 20 miles of our Central Road. We stop to laugh."

And well he may. We are inclined to think that some of his friends in the Legislature have laughed no little at the manner in which the opponents of the Danville scheme have been over-reached and outwitted—by themselves. The Greensboro' and Rockingham Road, it is pretty well understood, could not have been built. The Dan River Coalfields Road, which took its place, it is as well understood, will be built. The rest of the connection follows as a matter of course.

The Wilmington Journal and the N. C. Railroad.—The Journal, noticing the receipt of Mr. Fisher's communication to the Legislature, has the following characteristic remark:

"We do not say that the gentlemen composing the majority of the Committee are not equally entitled to credit [with Mr. Fisher] but we do say that the publication and adoption by the Fayetteville Observer of the *ex parte* statements of Mr. Worth, is so far wrong as it sets at naught the proverbial injunction to hear the other side."

Perhaps a sufficient reply to this is a re-publication of the following paragraph in the Observer; an unnecessary paragraph, perhaps, for the readers of the Observer know its habit and are well aware that it would not be varied in this instance: an unavailing paragraph too, for the Journal, with this before it, has, as usual, set to work to misrepresent us by creating an impression that we are dealing unfairly in the matter by suppressing Mr. Fisher's statement:

FROM MONDAY'S OBSERVER.

"Mr. Fisher has replied to the Report. When we get that, it also shall have a fair showing in our columns."

But we have further to remark that the Observer has but followed its usual custom of giving its readers all the information to be obtained from such legislative documents as we could by constant effort lay hands upon. Here was a report by a legislative Committee upon the most important interest of the State. Were we to give it the go-by? Such is not our view of duty to our readers. Is it an "*ex parte*" statement by Mr. Worth? It is an official document coming from a legislative committee of great respectability, signed by two Whigs and two Democrats, its truth testified to by the remaining committee-man who did not sign it, and ordered to be published by a Democratic Legislature! And the Observer, in following the example set by the Legislature, is charged by the Wilmington Journal with setting "at naught the proverbial injunction to hear the other side!" When, a few weeks since, we gave Mr. Fisher the benefit of two or three columns of review and synopsis of his interesting Jan'y report, (made while this investigating committee was in session,) a synopsis which was copied all over the State, and gained him praise in all quarters, did the Journal accuse us of suppressing the other side? Not a bit of it. *That* was all right. It gained credit for a Democrat. *This* is all wrong. It may do discredit to some Democrats. Our views and habits are not the same with the Journal's. It is our aim—and if we ever fail it is unconsciously—to do justice to all, Democrats, Whigs, or Americans. Our readers are entitled to see all the truth, so far as we can ascertain it, and they do see it. But when did the Wilmington Journal itself obey the "proverbial injunction to hear the other side?"

Education.—We are requested to call attention to the advertisements of Schools and Academies in to-day's Observer. The facilities for education are increasing in nearly all parts of the State.

Killed.—In this county, on Saturday last, a negro boy belonging to W. McLaurin, Esq., by the name of Rand, killed a negro boy named Joe, belonging to Mrs. Hargrove. Rand has not yet been taken.

Hard Times in Store for Somebody.—The Winston Sentinel has heard that the Greensboro' Patriot is getting up a pamphlet to be used against Hon. A. M. Scales in the next Congressional Canvass. The Sentinel is angered thereat and vents its anger lengthily and energetically. Nevertheless, says the Sentinel, in conclusion, "let its publication go forth. We are ready to meet it. Let its pages at an early day, fill the columns of the Patriot! We have nothing to fear from its influence. It is a villainous production, the very child of infamy and offspring of correction. When it shall have been published and read by the world, it will return and fix upon the head of its author, that degree of infamy and shame, to which it entitles him. He may never be discovered by the world and lashed by the whip of justice; but in his heart and in his countenance he will feel and show, as he walks amid the light of day and among honorable men that he is a villainous wretch unfit for the associations of the good, and deserving only the contempt of all respectable people."

Congress.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the legislative appropriation bill under consideration, the pending motion on the amendment of Mr. Hale, providing for the repeal of the restrictive clause in the "English bill" for the admission of Kansas into the Union, Mr. Brown of Miss. gave his views on slavery in the territories. By the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott it had been authoritatively declared that the slaveholder had a right to enter any of the Territories of the United States and to take with him his property in slaves. If this was a constitutional right the slaveholder had a just claim to be protected in its enjoyment, and if the Territorial Legislature withheld such protection, it was the duty of Congress to take such action as would secure citizens of the Southern States full and adequate security. He desired to know what position the Northern Democracy would take in view of this demand on the part of their Southern confederates—a demand which the latter deemed to be only just, and which, if it were denied, would render the Constitution a failure and the Union a despotism. He hoped that a distinct and unequivocal issue might be presented on this question at our next Presidential election, to the end that the people of the South might be assured of their safety and honor in the Union, or be left to take proper measures for the protection of both by its dissolution.

Mr. Douglas replied. He held that slave property was entitled to the same protection in the Territories as any other property, but that it could not justly ask for more. If in being placed on the same footing as other property it was still less secure because of its peculiar nature, this was the misfortune of the slaveholder and not the fault of the law. The slaveholder had a constitutional right to enter the Territories with his slave property, but that property, equally with all other property, must be subject to the local law enacted by the Territorial Legislature; and if the latter rejected or refused to provide the necessary statutes for its protection, there remained only an appeal to the Supreme Court. Beyond this no remedy was provided, and Congress, in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, had, by establishing the doctrine of non-intervention, expressly concluded an appeal to the National Legislature for the rectification of any legislation which might be obnoxious to a portion of our citizens. For himself he would never vote in favor of a slave code for such Territories as refused to pass one for themselves. If the people of a Territory wanted slavery they would have it. If they did not want it he would not force it upon them by Congressional enactments giving to the slaveholder peculiar privileges beyond those awarded the owners of other property. All alike must abide by the decision of the people in the Territories.

Mr. Douglas then reviewed the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska bill for the purpose of showing that the interpretation put upon it at the time of its passage was the same as that which he now vindicated. Any other construction was a departure from the Democratic creed, and would be tantamount to the annihilation of the Democracy in the Northern States.

The debate was continued at great length and with great warmth, Messrs. Davis, Mason, Hunter, Gwin, Clay and others, anti-Douglas; Pugh, Broderick, Stuart and others, Douglas; and Mr. Clingman, so far as to appeal "to Senators to allow them to go on with the business, instead of converting the Senate into a debating society. In his section of the country it had always been the general understanding that the Nebraska bill gave the power over the slavery question to the Territories, subject to the Supreme Court. They had rather trust the Territories than Congress, because they knew Congress was against them, and thought it would be idle to try to force slavery upon Kansas if the people should prove to be unwilling to receive it."

On Thursday, the Post Route bill was discussed.

On Friday the Post Route appropriation Bill passed, 30 to 25.

The Cuban bill was taken up, Mr. Wilson offered a substitute, authorising negotiations for the removal of illiberal commercial restrictions and appropriating $50,000 for the purpose. The debate then began and the telegraph reports that it is understood that the session will continue until the vote is taken on the subject.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Hughes of Indiana made an ineffectual effort to introduce a bill to revive the tariff act of 1846. The consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill was then resumed. The pending amendment was one offered by Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania, for the repeal of the tariff act of 1857 and the re-enactment of that of 1846, with modifications. The amendment was ruled out of order on the ground that it was not germane to the pending bill to appropriate money for the Post Office Department.

On Thursday, the bill was rejected, 119 to 85.

On Friday, nothing of interest. Another unsuccessful attempt to introduce a bill for change of the tariff.

Doings of the Legislature.—There are about 200 private acts, such as stopping craw-fish from running up Polecat creek, incorporating old field schools; hotel companies; protecting the snipes and other timid birds in Currituck river; to open the Pee Dee and Yadkin Rivers, so that minnows can run up and down with perfect impunity, &c. &c. The most important act is the Revenue bill; this is a yard long; it taxes almost everything a man has except his wife and babies.

Milton Chronicle.

Yesterday afternoon the two young men, B. W. Duncan and John F. Wilkeson, arrested on the charge of committing depredations on the U. S. Mail between Robeson's P. O. on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road and Elizabethtown, Bladen county, were brought up for examination before T. W. Brown, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, in the U. S. Court Room.

The testimony adduced consists of the confession of Duncan, the mail carrier, who says that Wilkeson got into the sulky with him, and suggested the robbing, telling him they could make a raise. Wilkeson abstracted the letters and took out their contents. They then buried them near Hammond's creek. This thing had been done three times. The boy stated that his confession finally made was voluntarily offered. John A. Richardson, Esq., of Elizabethtown testified to the fact of this confession having been made, and to its substance.

Other witnesses testified to the arrest of Duncan, etc.,—to the fact of Wilkeson's having in his possession large sums of money which gave rise to suspicion. Also to his anxiety to change off bills for gold and to get small notes for a $50 bill, requesting the gentleman from whom he was to get the change to say nothing about it.

After a full hearing, Mr. Brown committed the prisoners to jail to await their trial before the U. S. Circuit Court in June next, in default of bail in the amount of $2,000 each.—*Wil. Journal.*

State Stocks.—Sales of North Carolina bonds in New York are reported at 98. Virginia 96½.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA!!

WARLIKE OPERATIONS IN EUROPE!

HALIFAX, Feb. 26.

The latest by the steamship *Canada*, which arrived last night, is that the London *News* of the 12th, says that all pacific assurances, from every quarter, are neutralized by warlike preparations on the continent. An extensive system of fortifications along the coast has received the sanction of Government.

Two hundred French ships of war are in commission at the home ports, and six more ships of the line are to be constructed in France.

It is reported that Austria consents to withdraw from the Roman States provided France does the same.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Important Rumor Concerning Mexico.—There is a rumor to-day that all the available naval force of the Government has been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, including the sloop of war Vincennes.

The rumor seems to be strengthened by the remark of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, that this American sea belongs to us, and that we must and will exercise control over it.

The next arrival from Mexico will, it is anticipated, bring highly important intelligence in connection with the French and English fleets, requiring a larger force of American vessels in the Gulf than heretofore.

The Minister from Mexico had a long interview with Gen. Cass yesterday.

The oldest man in the United States, and probably on the whole globe, is dead. We have to announce the death of "Pa Cæsar," an old negro man, not less than 130 to 140 years of age, who died in Covington on the 8th of this month. It is said that he was, over a hundred years ago, king of a tribe of negroes in his native land. He has been confined to his bed for upwards of twenty-five years, and although not able to step for that period, he retained the full possession of his senses up to the last minute of his life.

Montgomery Advertiser.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 28.

BACON,	11½ a 12	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX,	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES, F. F.	20 a 00	LARD,	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	50 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28½ a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 60 a 0 00
Fair to good	10½ a 10½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 00	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 35 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 00	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy	1 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS,	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	70 a 0 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 80
Family	5 50 a 5 65	N. C. Whiskey	47 a 0 50
Super.	5 25 a 5 40	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine	5 00 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	4 90 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn	a 1 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat	95 a 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats	a 65	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	85 a 90	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	10 a 11	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 40 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 40 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard	1 20 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits	42½ a 0 43

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—No change to report; manufacturers taking all good grades at highest figures.

Flour—Firm and steady.

Corn—Slightly dull.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 26, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 95, Hard 1 75. Spirits 46. Rosin, No. 2, 1 17½ to 1 25. Common 1 15. Cotton, sales of 50 bales at 11½.

At New York, Cotton higher; middling uplands 11½. Naval Stores unchanged.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House on THURSDAY the 10th of MARCH—it being County Court week,—for the purpose of transacting County business.

G. DEMING, Chairman C. C.

Feb'y 26 92-2t

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES,

WILSON, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION comprises Schools of Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music, Design, and Belles Lettres. It has a healthy location, ample Faculty, and commodious buildings. The pupils are charged from their entrance only. The students in the Male Department have the military drill without extra expense. The young ladies board with the Rector's family. For circulars apply to Prof. RADCLIFFE, Wilson, N. C.

Feb. 25. 92-*1mopd

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THIS Institution is pleasantly located on the North Carolina Rail Road, one hour's ride from Salisbury, and about the same from Greensborough. The Spring Session has just opened with 79 pupils, a number exceeding that of the opening of any former Session. We have a large four-story building, well warmed and ventilated, with a full corps of

COMPETENT AND WILLING TEACHERS.

This Institution is free from *debt*. We have no agent to beg money. We rely upon our own efforts to build up the school, and intend that it shall stand, firm, upon its own merit. Our school is not *sectarian*. There are nine branches of the Christian Church represented, and we have teachers of different denominations. We are also making arrangements to have preaching by Ministers of different Churches.

The Institution is sufficiently far from the Depot, *not* to be annoyed by the noise and confusion of the *cars, wagons*, and *negroes* belonging to the Rail Road.

THERE IS A CLEAN, BEAUTIFUL GROVE

Surrounding the Building, in which the young ladies have ample space for exercise. Our location is very healthful, with *pure cold water*, and clean, sandy soil. Our Discipline is Mild, but Firm. We endeavor to train both Head and Heart. We teach Economy, Industry, and Neatness. Our Graduating course is thorough.

English Branches—per Session of 21 weeks—from	$5 to $12
French,	5
Music,	20
Embroidery,	5
Leather,	5
Wax Fruit and Flowers,	5 each.
Grecian Painting,	5
Drawing and India Painting,	5 each.

Board exclusive of Washing and Lights $80 per Session.

Diplomas will be given to young Ladies who take the regular course. Certificates of Advanced Standing will be given to those who merit them, if obliged to leave before completing the Course. Each lady will be expected to cherish a high sense of character, and maintain, on all occasions, an upright and lady-like deportment.

A strict observance of the Sabbath, and regular attendance at Church, will be enjoined upon every Member of the Institution. For further information, address

J. W. THOMAS,
President Board of Trustees.

February 1, 1859. 92-tpd

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Tuesday Evening, at the Methodist Church, a FUR CAPE. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at this office.

Feb'y 26. 92-

The Hymns and Discipline of the Methodist Church.

A new supply just received.

Oct'r 18. E. J. HALE & SON.

MARRIED,

On the 17th Feb'y at the residence of her father, by Rev. J. J. Hobby, Mr. A. J. LEE, of Johnston county, to Miss EDITH C. DRAUGHON, eldest daughter of J. C. Draughon, Esq., of Sampson county, N. C.

DIED,

In this place, on the 24th inst., HARDY T. FORT, aged 25 years, 7 months and 16 days. He lived and died a moral, peaceable young man, and left a hope with his friends and relatives of his future happiness.

Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 26 and 27, Strs Fanny and Southerner, with Passengers, and goods for W C Troy, J R Lee, S J Hinsdale, T S Lutterloh, A A McKethan, A McRimmon, Stedman & Horn, Sen'r, Goldston & Fuller, J Martine, G W Williams & Co, D McRae, Mrs F Winslow, P Taylor, W McIntyre, J H Pritchett, B Rose.

LECTURES.

RT. REV. DR. LYNCH, Bishop of Charleston, will deliver lectures in the Catholic Church of this place, this evening and to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

Feb'y 28, 1859. 1t

NEW YORK, 21st Feb'y 1859.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—As I have made every arrangement for opening a *first class clothing* and gentlemen's Furnishing House in your town, it will not be out of place for me to say, we shall offer a *variety of qualities*, and the taste and style however will be equally apparent in all.

There is no house, except those with whom we are connected, that can offer the same cut, style and workmanship as ours. Our house North (Keen, Scott & Co.,) manufacture for Scott, Harrison & Co., Petersburg, Va., Keen, Baldwin & Co., and for myself. Engaged in the Southern trade for the last eighteen years, has made us familiar with the wants of the people, who, as we have found by long experience, always appreciate a good article.

While we offer *every* quality of fabric down to the lowest *reliable* grade, we nevertheless guarantee every garment sold in our establishment.

We offer no goods at wholesale: Ours is exclusively a *retail trade*, and great pains is taken to have every article so made as to challenge the closest scrutiny.

The Furnishing Goods are of the newest styles—latest importations—and selected with a view to meet the tastes of the old, the young and the middle-aged. The stock of Under Wear for men will be the largest, without doubt, ever offered to the retail trade of your town.

We shall introduce a great variety of Ties, Cravats, Gloves, Hdkfs. &c., &c., and shall sell them at reasonable prices.

In connection with the above, we shall introduce a great variety of gentlemen's Dressing Combs, Brushes, Canes, Umbrellas, &c.

We are now selecting goods for our Southern House, and expect early in March to open the house we are now fitting up next door West of Edwin Glover's.

Yours, respectfully,

O. S. BALDWIN.

FOR SALE.

2000 CATAWBA GRAPE VINES;
100 Black Hamburg Do.;
500 MOCK ORANGE;
500 NORWAY SPRUCE;
100 MAGNOLIAS;
100 TREE BOX;
100 PEAR TREES, extra quality;
100 CHERRY Do., " "

And many other articles in the Nursery line.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 28 92-3w

LIME.

400 CASKS unslaked Lime, for sale very low, for farming purposes; 100 ditto, for plastering and brick-laying.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 28 92-3w

Beef, Pork and Fish.

10 Bbls. Mess Beef;
15 do. " Pork;
50 do. No. 1 Herring;
Smoked Salmon and Mackerel;
Cheese, Butter and Crackers.
—ALSO—
Red and White SCUPPERNONG WINE.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Feb'y 28 92-2t

Town papers 2 times.

200 Casks of Lime,

OF the best quality, and in first rate order, just rec'd and for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 28 92-3t

For Sale.

A FEW Bbls. Northern POTATOES, of the most approved quality for planting. Apply to

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 28 92-3t

Plows! Plows!!

100 PLOWS, No. 6, 10, 11, 50 and 60;
1 Doz CORN-SHELLERS (Dbl wheel;)
5 " Wahiron's WHEAT SCYTHES.

For sale by GOLDSTON & FULLER.

Feb'y 24 92*3t

Land for Sale.

AT the Market House, on Tuesday of Cumberland County Court, March 8th, will be sold on a credit of 3 and 6 months, (interest from day of sale,) 418 ACRES OF LAND, situated about 4 miles North of Fayetteville and adjoining the lands of Messrs. W. B. Wright, Jas. Huske, E Barge, J. W. Sandford, J. T. Gilmore, Jas. McKay, Hugh Gilmore and R. Wooten. There are on the premises, a good Mill Site, a small House, 15 or 20 acres cleared land under fence, and from 15,000 to 17,000 Turpentine Boxes which have been tended several years, and there might be from 5,000 to 10,000 new Boxes cut. Any one wishing to see the Land will please call on J. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 25 92t*

Carolinian copy.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN

Lime, Plaster, Hair, Cement, Land Plaster; Robinson's Manipulated Guano; Tasker & Clark's Phosphatic Fertilizer.

☞ Orders for above articles filled without charge of commission. Terms: CASH.

Feb'y 25, 1859 92-9tpd

J. CARLETON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(LATE KNOWLES & CARLETON,)

127 Fulton St., New York.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of the late Firm at the above No., where he is prepared with a handsome stock of desirable goods, and the assistance of a Cutter of acknowledged reputation, to fill all orders to entire satisfaction. The best of workmanship and a perfect fit warranted, without charging the extravagant Broadway prices.

Feb'y 28 92-1m

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution all persons not to trade for a NOTE given by us to William Shipman, for One Hundred and Seven or Eight Dollars, dated about the 22d December, A. D. 1858.

We have not received value for said Note, and we are determined not to pay it.

A. J. LEMON,
ALEX'R LEMON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Feb'y 21, 1859 92*6w

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 17th instant, my NEGRO BOY HECTOR. He is 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well built. His complexion is of a dark yellow or copperish color, his voice somewhat hoarse; has a peculiar nose, very low and nearly of the same size in its whole length. His central point for visiting will no doubt be at A. Fairley's, Esq., in the lower end of the county: where he claims to have a wife; but to avoid pursuit, he may make his head-quarters some 10 or 15 miles distant. He has a half-sister at D. Jones's (Gum Swamp;) relations at and in the vicinity of Adamsville, S. C.; in Richmond county at Angus Graham's. He has also relatives at and in the neighborhood of McPhaul's Mills, Robeson County.

The above reward of $30 will be given for his delivery to me, or his confinement in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN MALLOY.

Stewartsville, Richmond co., N. C., Feb'y 22, 1859. 92*tf

A Good Thing.—Apropos to the recent grant of the application for a renewal of a patent of an easy-chair, invented by a citizen of South Carolina, the New Orleans Delta gives the following story, as quite current winter before last. True or false the story is not only a good one, but aptly hits off a feeling that has been and is not uncommon in portions of the South:

Judge Evans, the late Senator from South Carolina, was a very earnest, sincere and venerable old gentleman, who, under an exceedingly gentle, mild and clerical exterior, concealed some very decided points of character, among which was an intense State pride and a strong bias in favor of the institutions, and even the weaknesses and defects of his old State. To him, South Carolina was the beau ideal of everything admirable, great and good. Her errors and defects were to him, virtues and endowments. And, though it was not in the nature of the good old man to hate anybody or anything, he cherished a decided and very South Carolinaish repugnance to the institutions, ideas and customs of New England. For any South Carolinian to possess any of the qualities, the accomplishments or tastes of the people of that section, was, in the view of the old Senator, a serious breach of faith and duty to his honored and beloved old Palmetto State.

Now, it happened that Judge Evans was applied to by a young South Carolinian, who had invented some ingenious mechanical contrivance which he desired to have patented. The young applicant introduced himself as the son of an old friend and fellow-parishioner of the Judge, and begged his favor and aid in obtaining his letters patent.

The venerable Senator, raising his spectacles, and fixing his eyes in wonder and amazement at the ingenious young Carolinian, in his mild but emphathic tone, interrogated him as follows:

"You are the son of Colonel H——, of St.—— Parish, South Carolina, who was born in the said parish?"

"I am sir," promptly and proudly responded the young gentleman.

"The grandson of General H——, who served under General Sumter, in the Revolutionary War?"

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Your mother was the daughter of Mrs. Nancy ——, who set fire to her mansion in the Revolution to prevent the British occupying it."

"Yes, sir," enthusiastically exclaimed the representative of one of Carolina's proudest families.

"And you," continued the patriotic old Senator, "have been educated at the academy ——, in ——, and instructed in the principles, duties and knowledge of your position, your birth and family?"

"Yes, sir," modestly remarked the now impatient youth.

"Then, sir," exclaimed the Judge, in a tone of haughty firmness and indignation, "how dare you to turn your back upon all the traditional principles, and ideas, and customs of your State, upon the sentiments and principles of your family, your ancestors and your countrymen, and degrade yourself to the level of a common wooden nutmeg Yankee, by inventing a machine?"

The ingenious, but alas! high-born young Carolinian, was so affected by the forcible manner in which the Senator presented the enormity of his conduct, that he abandoned his application, and returned to South Carolina with a view of standing for Congress in his District at the next election.

Hyde County Doings.—The people of Hyde are all right on almost any question. There are three men within a half mile of Swan Quarter that have had eleven wives and fifty-six children, and neither of them are yet fifty years old.

Cor. Newbern Progress.

Now Ready!

SENT POST-PAID ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.

NEW ILLUSTRATED
RURAL MANUALS!

THESE Volumes are devoted to a popular exposition of the more important branches of Rural Economy and Rural Art; thus promoting public taste, enhancing domestic comfort, and diminishing the expenses and increasing the profits of Rural Life and Industry. They are adapted to all sections, Southern as well as Northern interests being faithfully represented therein. The series comprises:

THE HOUSE:

A Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture, or How to Build Houses, Barns, and other Out-Buildings, with many Original Designs.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN:

Comprises Directions for the Cultivation of Kitchen Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and an exposition of the Laws of Vegetable Life and Growth.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

THE FARM:

With Chapters on Agricultural Chemistry, Soils, Manures, Draining, Irrigation, Fencing, Farm Implements, etc. Illustrated.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in Muslin, 50 cents.

Domestic Animals.

A Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse and Sheep Husbandry, with Directions for the Breeding and Management of Swine, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, etc., the Treatment of their Diseases, and a Chapter on Bees.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

The House---The Garden---The Farm---And Domestic Animals.

Bound in one large handsome gilt volume, may be had for $1 50.

It forms, of itself, a COMPLETE LIBRARY OF RURAL AFFAIRS, and should have a place on the book-shelf of every resident of the country.

Sent prepaid by FIRST MAIL. Address

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Feb 18 90*4tpd

How to do Good and "Get Paid for it."

TAKE an Agency for our Publications. The terms are such, there can be no possibility of loss. Every Family will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars address,

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Feb'y 4 85*1m

Five Dollars Reward.

ON the 5th inst., my bound Apprentice Boy, named NEILL HENRY GIBBS, left my house and went in the direction of South Carolina. All persons are forewarned from harboring him, as I will not be responsible for his conduct. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me. L. H. GODWIN.

Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, Feb 15 89-1t*2t

How to do Good and "Get Paid for it."

TAKE an Agency for our Publications. The terms are such, there can be no possibility of loss. Every Family will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars address,

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Feb'y 18 90*4tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1859.,

Freeman Brodwell vs. Robeena Whitlaw.

Petition to declare marriage null and void.

IT appearing that the defendant is not a resident of this State, and that personal notice cannot be served on her: This is therefore to notify the said Robeena Whitlaw, that she be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Term of the Court to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead to the said Petition, or the Petition will be heard ex parte and the prayer of the Petitioner will be allowed accordingly.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, this the 17th day of February, A. D. 1859. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

[Pr adv $4 20] 90*6t

T. WADDILL
HAS TAKEN CHARGE OF THE
FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

With efficient aid in the different departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the Patrons of the House.

☞ Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House Daily, and the Salem Stage Tri-weekly.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1. 51-1y

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to ackowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1858. 86-tf

WAYNE HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

JAS. G. SMITH.

Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS $230,325.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,474,922 34
Amount premium notes now on hand,	224,908 23
Cash premiums received,	32,317 41

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steele,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 13Y

Water Wheels! Water Wheels!!

WE are now manufacturing VANDEWATER'S IMPROVED

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish wheel and principal gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the wheel and gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

☞ Reference given and required.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George Co., Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va. 6-y

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Company have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't, or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it fails, digestion is not well, the powers of the system are performed in its functions well, is almost entirely dependent fully developed. The *stomach* *Liver* for the proper performance on the healthy action of the stomach is at fault, the bowels ance of its functions, when the system suffers in consequence are at fault, and the whole having ceased to do its duty. of one organ—the **Liver**—gan, one of the proprietors For the diseases of that or- has made it his study, for a practice of more than twenty gan, he did find some entirely wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint**, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the **purifying the blood**, the cause of the disease—whose machinery, removing effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, **and, what is better, prevented**, by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus**, and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mercury to the appetite, and makes One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhœa** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures at- tacks caused by **Worms** in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

☞ All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 11. 62-1y

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

Land for Sale.

JOHN T. GILMORE now offers for sale a portion of his swamp lands in the county of Cumberland about 14 miles below Fayetteville, and about 1½ miles East of the Cape Fear River. The entire swamp has been successfully drained, of the large body of water by which it was heretofore covered. The land is apparently level, being free from ridges (which are so common to swamp lands generally,) whilst there is an abundance of fall, by which the rain water can be carried off by ordinary ditches. A small portion of the land has been in cultivation about 7 years, and those persons who have seen the crops regard the land as equal in fertility to any they have seen in this State or elsewhere. The location is healthy, the neighborhood good, and the access to Fayetteville and Wilmington easy by means of a good road 14 miles in length leading directly to the river. Besides this, it is within 3 miles of a beautiful little village, upon a high and healthy Bluff, at the river, with a Store, Ware-house and first-rate landing. All which afford many conveniences to the neighborhood. As several persons have spoken of purchasing, this is deemed a proper time to call their attention to the subject, inasmuch as there is a crop now growing upon a small portion of the land, by which they can judge of its production. ☞ Reasonable terms will be given to the purchaser.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45tf

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varieties; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL: and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C. J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60tf

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses; Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.

Oct. 15, 1858. 57tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!! Turpentine!!!

80,000 TURPENTINE BOXES on and near the Rail Road, about 5 to 6 miles from Fayetteville, will be rented on good terms to any person wishing to embark in the business.

Also, a good SAW and GRIST MILL, and TWO SMALL FARMS.

Also, TWO OF THE RICHEST FARMS in the County of Cumberland, one about one mile from the Market House, known as the Bailey place; the other about 9 miles from town, known as the celebrated Ashe Lands, which has 250 or 300 acres cleared land, which if properly cultivated, will produce an average of 30 bushels of Corn per acre.

Those wishing to rent said Lands must apply soon, or they cannot be rented.

For particulars apply to C. E. Leete, Fayetteville, who is authorised to rent in my absence.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1859 87-

690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired. ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

HOUSE, LOT AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7tf

Notice.—Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

EVERETT PETERSON.

Feb'y 14, 1859 88-9m

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15 93tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received and is this day receiving, a large and desirable

STOCK OF GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Basques, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, of all kinds.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

A very desirable Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Together with many articles not deemed necessary to enumerate.

All of which will be offered low for CASH, or on time to such as pay when called on.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1858. 47-tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1858!
STARR & WILLIAMS,

Are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, & READY-MADE CLOTHING,

With a great variety of articles not enumerated.

This Stock is very large and well assorted, comprising all the latest styles and patterns, and will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms, either for "CASH" or approved paper.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

NEW GOODS

THE Subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,
EMBRACING
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for Cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 26, 1858. 31-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

Has received a Large and General Supply of

DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bolting Cloths, &c.

All of which has been purchased by the package for *Cash*; all of which is offered at the lowest market price, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 4, 1858. 54-tf

Just Received,

A GOOD assortment of—
KERSEYS, BLANKETS, TWEEDS,
JEANS, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, SHOES, &c.

—ALSO—

18 DOZ. HOOP SKIRTS,
50 " LINEN AND MARSELLES SHIRTS.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 25, 1858. 66-

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.

July 29, 1858. 32-1y

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE STATE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 23, 1858. 57-6m

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE; Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

NOTICE.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
400 Casks LIME;
50 Bales HAY;
5 Bbls. GLUE.

For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

July 10, 1858. 27-

Corn and Whiskey.

1000 BUSHELS good White Corn.
150 Bbls. Whiskey.
30 " Apple Brandy.
15 " N. E. Rum.

For sale for CASH by

E. F. MOORE & CO.

Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

AT THE HOTEL CORNER.

CALL AT THE MUSICAL STORE, where you will find

FIDDLES, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, ACCORDEONS, HARPS, &c., &c.: Also, TOYS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the Grass-hopper up to the Elephant; A few pair very fine VASES, LAMPS and Lamp GLASSES; Fine SNUFF, CIGARS, Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO; Ink; Blacking; fine and highly perfumed SOAPS, Extracts, Colognes; CORDIALS, a few doz. very superior for table use; Jellies; fine China Tea-Sets for Children, Willow Ware; Ladies' Work-Boxes; Fishing Tackle and Hooks; Mace; Cloves, Spice, and Soda:

Also, large variety of JEWELRY and TRINKETS; Gent's Pocket Companions; Conversation Cards; FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES;

And a large variety of articles too numerous to mention.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call, as bargains will be given. A. N. McDONALD.

Feb'y 9 87-

Carolinian copy.

STATIONERY.

In addition to our present stock we are receiving

150 Reams Paper,

Embracing every variety of
CAP, LETTER,
BATH LETTER,
COMMERCIAL NOTE,
BILL HEAD,
FOLIO POST,
and NOTE PAPERS.

60 M. ENVELOPES, of every description.

1 case English and American SLATES, assorted sizes. 100 gross STEEL PENS; Pen-holders; School Ink-Stands; VISITING CARDS; BLANK BOOKS, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 12

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS:
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.

Just received by C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "

Just received by C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1858. 53-tf

Cider Vinegar, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Aug. 18. 38

WANTED.

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi plantation, men, boys, girls, and some good families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8tf

☞ **The Southern Harmony, and** MUSICAL COMPANION, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Webster's Elementary Spelling

Book, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 5.

Swords' Pocket Almanac fro

1859; Spurgeon's Gems; Blind Bartimeus.

Feb'y 12 E. J. HALE & SON.

Godey's Lady Book for March,

just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Webster's Elementary Spelling

Books. A further supply just received.

Jan'y 8 E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9tf

To Builders.

THE letting out of the building of a new Church at Philadelphus, is postponed until the 12th March. Proposals will be received until that time. The Building is to be 40x60 feet. The Contractor to furnish all the materials and complete the job. Specifications may be obtained by application to either of the undersigned at Philadelphus P. O., Robeson Co., N. C.

DANIEL McNEILL,
DANIEL McCALLUM,
ARCH'D BUIE,
WM. McMILLAN,
NEILL BUIE,
} Committee.

Feb'y 14, 1859 90*3t

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
Sheet and Shred Isinglass.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
Very extensively used for
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
And for Jellifying Preserves.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put in small packages for Family Use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the U. S.

PETER COOPER, 17 Burling Slip, New York.

Dec. 10. 71*3mpd

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.

Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

S. & J GOULDING,
No. 18 John Street, New York,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Ruches, Laces, Feathers, Flowers, Millinery Goods, Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.

GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

Jan'y 17, 1858 80*3m

A Gift with Every Book
WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.00

OUR new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other book selling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered; *mailed free to any address.*

Send for a Catalogue.

D. W. EVANS, J. H. PRESTON, EVANS & CO., Publishers, 677 Broadway, New York City.

Sept. 24. 49*6mos.eowpd

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, on which he now resides, in Cumberland County, 22 miles from Fayetteville, directly on the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road. I will offer it AT PUBLIC SALE ON SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, 1859, if not sold before. There is a good Farm under cultivation, as there is in the State, and a first rate stand for a Boarding House and Store and Turpentine Still. The land is well timbered, and has as good a range as there is in the State, and contains some five or six hundred acres.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to examine before day of sale; any person purchasing will have possession any time. On the same day of sale I will sell some other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.

MALCOM McCRANEY.

Feb'y 11 88-3t

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 250 Acres of TURPENTINE AND FARMING LAND, situated in Richmond County, ten miles East of Rockingham, between Jones' Creek and Crawford's Branch, and two miles of W. & C. Railroad. There is on the place a comfortable Dwelling-House and some fine fruit trees, Pears and Peaches; and also, two other Tenements suitable for turpentine hands.

Any person wishing to buy, can address the subscriber at Pekin, Montgomery Co., or see him four miles West of Pekin. A. MARTIN.

Feb'y 4 86-3

Cotton Lands for Sale,

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GEORGE ERODIE,
Little Rock, Arkansas

Jan'y 1859 86*10pd

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Nov. 27, 1858. 87-3mpd1f

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.,

JAN'Y 28, 1859.

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EDMUND LILLY

THOSE that are due the late firm of McAUSLAN & LILLY can save costs by paying up their dues between this and the 1st of March next; otherwise their papers will be given out for collection without discrimination. No joke this time; the money must come.

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Jan'y 28 84*3MI

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